

Minority of Gov't voted for parade

Jerusalem Post Staff

It was Prime Minister Menachem Begin's statement while in the U.S. that a military parade would be held to mark the State's 30th anniversary that swayed Sunday's Cabinet decision on the matter. But only a minority of Cabinet members actually voted for it.

Sources said Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan had told the Cabinet meeting that a free and objective decision would not be easy to take, given the previous statement by the premier. Begin's announcement is thought to have swayed the votes of Dayan and others.

Nevertheless, only six of the 13 Cabinet Ministers voted to have the IDF parade. Three voted against: two of them military men — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon — and the third being Gideon Peat, the Minister of Construction and Housing.

Two ministers did not take part in the vote, to demonstrate their reservations — Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich and Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

(At the Cabinet Secretary's briefing after the meeting, Secretary Arye Naor made an ineffective and unconvincing attempt to disguise the differences of opinion within the Cabinet.)

The Knesset will today debate four urgent motions for the agenda criticizing the military parade decision: from Shelli (Meir Pa'li), Rakah (Meir Wilner), the National Religious Party (David Glass) and the Alignment (Moshe Amar and Yosef Sarid).

Last night the Alignment faction voted by a three-to-one majority to permit Amar to present his motion both in his own name and in that of Sarid. The faction did not go into depth into the merits of the issue. Earlier at the faction executive, former Defense Minister Shimon Peres said he favored the military parade.

One opponent of holding the parade was the man who arranged the last military parade in Jerusalem, in 1973 — former O/A Central Command Rehavam Ze'evi. Writing in yesterday's "Yediot Aharanot," the general, now in the reserves, called the parade "unnecessary."

"A military parade in Jerusalem costs a great deal in terms of money: the preparations, the training, building and grandstands, readying the route, decorating it, etc.," he said.

"Engine-hours of the tanks and flying hours of the planes during the special training are a total waste of resources from the standpoint of military training," he declared.

Ze'evi said the time spent preparing for a parade actually lessens military preparedness. "When I commanded the 25th anniversary (1973) parade a feeling crept into my heart then that the military parade itself actually has the effect of inducing a soporific unpreparedness, diverts attention and concentration from the real tasks...and creates a false and exaggerated sense of strength, both in the army and in the nation at large," he said.

Moreover, Ze'evi continued, the concentration in Jerusalem of such a large amount of weaponry, and of the leaders of the nation watching the parade, could provide the enemy with a useful opportunity to attack Israel.

(See Leader — Page 5)



It's hard to get blood out of a stone and it's not so easy to get it out of Knesset Members either, the Magen David Adom discovered yesterday when it sent its mobile blood bank team to the Knesset for the first time. Ten MKs and another 10 staffers gave blood, and when the operation continues today, the MDA hopes to get at least as many donors. In the picture, from foreground, are MKs Arye Ellav (Shelli), Goula Cohen (Harut) and Amos Hadar (Labour).

(Eli Harkovitz — Sunphoto)

First reading for bill to try foreign offences

By MOSHE KOEN

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset last night voted 41-36 to pass on its first reading what will probably become known as the "Flatto-Sharon Law," and referred the bill to the committee.

The bill would empower the courts to try Israeli citizens or residents for crimes committed abroad instead of extraditing them. It would also empower the Justice Minister to order persons who have been convicted abroad but have not served their full sentences to serve them in an Israeli prison.

The vote was strictly along coalition-opposition lines, with two exceptions: the Democratic Movement for Change's Benyamin Eliezer voted with the majority, and the Labor Party's Mordechai Eliezer, did not vote at all.

In presenting the bill and replying to the 24-hour debate, Deputy Minister Yoram Aridor tacitly confirmed a newspaper report, referred to by several speakers, that the government intended to convene the committee and the plenary during the recess in order to rush the bill through its two final readings into law. The Knesset recesses tomorrow night till early October.

Aridor noted that the principles of this law were those on which 95 per cent of the world's extradition treaties were based, with only the U.S., Canada and Britain extraditing their citizens "without serious reservations."

On the other hand, he said, agreeing with most of the speakers, we did not wish to turn Israel into a haven for criminals, so the bill provided for

local trial and imprisonment for crimes Israeli citizens or residents committed abroad.

Most of the opposition speakers referred to the bill's retroactivity clause, which would make it apply, if it becomes law, also to offences committed before it is enacted and promulgated. Many of them said this clause made it clear that the bill was "tailor-made" to apply to "a certain person."

Curiously, however, none of the speakers made more than the most oblique reference to the specific identity of that person except one of the bill's most passionate defenders, Agudat Yisrael's Shimon Ya'akov Gross. He referred to the fact that France had just excluded Israel from the provisions of an anti-boycott law, and said, waving his hand in Samuel Flatto-Sharon's direction: "Here among us sits a Jew who is afraid to go back to France to face trial because they might take it out on him on account of his Jewishness!"

The plenary chamber and cabinet table had been virtually empty throughout the debate. But while Gross, the penultimate speaker, was on the podium, several younger members of both the coalition and opposition parties were seen rushing in and out of the chamber, and within a few minutes there was a mass influx of MKs. And by the time Aridor rose to deliver his reply, there were five ministers at the table, including the Prime Minister.

Except for a brief retreat, Flatto-Sharon was there throughout, hunched to his simultaneous-translation device. He voted with the majority.

Yadin says coalition prospects 'not rosy'

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Post Political Reporter

Xigael Yadin said last night that the chances of his Democratic Movement for Change joining the coalition were "less than rosy."

Yadin made his prediction — two days before his movement's Council meets to discuss the negotiations — after the DMC's coalition negotiators reached an impasse with the National Religious Party and Agudat Yisrael over the issue of electoral reform.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin meanwhile urged the DMC and the NRP to reconsider their stands before the next meeting, scheduled for this evening. He repeated his call for a national unity government.

Both the DMC and the Likud have proposed that the country be divided into 18 regions. Prominent among the matters discussed at yesterday's Likud-DMC-NRP-Aguda meeting at the Knesset yesterday was a proposal by the Likud's Moshe Nisim that about 80 members of the 120 Knesset members be elected from these regions. Votes not used toward a seat in a region would be pooled to determine who would get the 40 remaining seats. (For example: if it takes 20,000 votes for a seat in a region and a party wins only 19,000 — those 19,000 will go to the country-wide pool. A party which gains 21,000 votes will get a seat and its remaining 1,000 votes will go to the national pool.)

However, the NRP yesterday opposed both the 18 regions and the pool. The Knesset faction overwhelmingly rejected dividing the country into more than six regions, and Interior Minister Yosef Burg said its agreement to that many regions was in itself a compromise. The party does not want the system changed, he said.

Agudat Yisrael refused to be pressured into giving an immediate answer. MK Shimon Lior explained that for his party "this is a question of being not to be or, at least, cutting our power." He noted that his party was not anxious to give in to the DMC because it is "a little bit anti-religious."

The DMC, for its part, did not react to the Likud proposal. Yadin told *The Jerusalem Post* "there is no sense in discussing it if the NRP do not agree to divide the country into 18 regions."

Yesterday's abortive coalition-wide meeting was preceded in the morning by what the DMC called an "informal" meeting of a sub-committee on electoral reform. That meeting, scheduled for 11 a.m. at NRP offices in the Knesset, got off to a delayed start as its host, the NRP's Yehuda Ben-Meir, failed to show up.

DMC MK Meir Zorea walked out at 11:30 a.m. when Ben-Meir arrived 15 minutes later and refused to return. But the other members discussed matters with Yoram Alster and Aldva Meir of the DMC.

Begin had meanwhile urged the negotiators to consider two compromise proposals:

• That the DMC join the coalition while a special committee discusses the electoral reform.

• That the country be divided into 10 regions.

A Likud participant reported that the DMC had rejected the first proposal and the NRP endorsed it. The NRP rejected the second suggestion and the DMC did not react.

Meanwhile, the DMC has backed down on Yadin's demand earlier this week that its MKs be free to vote according to their consciences on religious issues even in votes of confidence.

There was still no agreement on portfolios and division of power. The DMC reiterated its demand for inclusion of the Health portfolio in the Ministry of Social Betterment which it has been offered. But Begin replied that the incumbent minister, Eliezer Shostak, will not give up his post, nor will his La'am faction agree to his removal.

Begin suggested that MK Zorea be Deputy Minister of Interior in charge of the police.

Zorea replied that he never authorized anyone to say he wants the job.

DMC Knesset member Amnon Rubinstein declared that he did not want to be a minister but will remain in the DMC even if it joins the coalition. He told *The Post* he did not want a cabinet post "for personal reasons."

After the meeting Begin told reporters that a major effort had been made to bring the DMC into the coalition. He told reporters that the outstanding problems could be solved "if not within 24 hours, then within a few weeks. There's a question of the nation's future, relations with the U.S., the Geneva conference — and I want the DMC to join."

Ehrlich promises growth by 1978

Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich said last night that 1978 would see an end to the no-growth economic policy with the government encouraging renewed "selective" expansion in export industries while keeping the standard of living on a tight rein.

Speaking on Israel Radio's "On People and Numbers" economic programme, Ehrlich said it "would not be too bad if there were no rise in the standard of living next year also." While promising that this would not apply to the poorer sectors of the population, the minister added that "better tightening is not an aim" but "we have not tightened the belt enough yet."

All the government's actions, Ehrlich stressed, were based on cutting state involvement in the economy.

Vance and Sadat keep silent on negotiations

By ANAN SAFADI

Post Middle East Editor

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last night began talks in Alexandria on the formulation of guidelines for the reconvening of the Geneva Middle East conference before the end of the year.

After the end of his first — three-and-a-half-hour — meeting with Sadat, Vance said he had brought with him ideas that may break the ice on the question of Palestinian representation at Geneva.

The Secretary, who said that he was bearing American procedural and substantive proposals, arrived earlier in the evening at the Egyptian Mediterranean coastal city on the first leg of a 12-day tour of five Arab nations and Israel.

In marked contrast to Vance's first visit to the region last February, the officials accompanying the Secretary were reported to be generally cautious, to the point of secrecy, on specifics.

They would only say that Vance's current mission was intended "to find feasible solutions to practical problems." The problems are reported to involve such questions as the nature of a final peace, the scope of Israeli pullbacks and the future of the Palestinians.

Sadat was reluctant to make statements to newsmen after Vance's arrival. Cairo radio quoted him as having advised correspondents to wait for the two sides to have something concrete to say once they have concluded their talks.

Vance's trip follows a series of visits to Washington by Middle East leaders, with whom President Jimmy Carter discussed possible ways of breaking the Middle East deadlock.

"We have had discussions with all the leaders and the conclusions one gets from what the leaders have said was that they wished to go to a Geneva conference," the Secretary said last night. "They are prepared for negotiations without preconditions," he added, noting that the aim of his discussions with Sadat in Alexandria would be "to speed this process and to move toward a just and lasting peace."

Although the emphasis was on clearing a way to the negotiating table, officials accompanying Vance were quoted as saying that the Secretary would still try to reach prior agreement on the substantive issues.

Egyptian officials yesterday indicated that Sadat planned to put forward alternative proposals for Palestinian representation should the Arab demand for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization obstruct efforts to reconvene Geneva.

They nevertheless implied that Egypt would continue to insist on the presence in Geneva of a Palestinian delegation, either independent or part of the Jordanian delegation. Indications were that Syria, and even Jordan itself, would adopt an identical stand to that of Egypt.

Amman's acquiescence to a Palestinian presence has been attributed to Premier Menachem Begin's recent contesting of Jordan's claim to the West Bank. Jordan's implicit rejoinder to this is: the West Bank is a territory which belonged to Jordan — falling that, it is a land which belongs to the Palestinians.

Vance is due to fly to Damascus via Beirut tomorrow, and will later visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia before coming to Israel early next week.

He is expected to wind up his talks with Sadat tonight. Both men are scheduled to address a press conference.

Meanwhile, officials here have not yet clarified reports that the U.S. Government approved a British proposal to sell 250 Rolls Royce Spey engines to Egypt to be used in its Soviet-made Mig-21 jets.

Congressional sources have maintained that the administration was giving its permission to the sale as required by law, since the Spey engine includes U.S.-supplied technology and components. Two American companies, Westinghouse and General Electric, are said to be involved in the transaction.

The State Department spokesman would not comment yesterday.

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

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Carter also says that "different Arab leaders have different opinions that are in conflict as to how the Palestinians should be represented. So there are differences on both sides with our own generally expressed positions, but I do not see this as a necessary obstacle to achievement."

Carter ruled out any contact between the U.S. and the PLO until that organization accepts Israel's right to exist and Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. Mr. Kissinger and the President with whom he served (Nixon and Ford) made public and private commitments that as long as the PLO openly professed a determination to destroy Israel as a nation, that we would not recognize them and have also adopted that position."

When the interviewer asked whether all items were negotiable at Geneva, including the West Bank and the participation of the PLO at the conference, the President replied: "Mr. Begin has said many times all items are negotiable."

Question: "He also said he doesn't think Israel should give up the West Bank."

Carter: "I understand that, and the Arabs have similar caveats. They say they do not see any possibility of ceding any areas to Israeli control or departing one inch (Continued on page 2, col. 1)

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In

L&M has the taste for everyone in Box 100 mm and Menthol

THE WEATHER

Jerusalem	Yesterday's	Today's
High	24	25
Low	18	19
Nahariya	23	24
Safed	20	21
Haifa Port	21	22
Tiberias	23	24
Nazareth	23	24
Afula	23	24
Shomron	23	24
Tel Aviv	23	24
B-G Airport	23	24
Jericho	21	22
Gaza	23	24
Be'er Sheva	23	24
Eilat	23	24
Tirso Strait	23	24

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Attorney Ze'ev Sar has replaced Mrs. Renana Guttmann as director general of the State Comptroller's Office.

Michael Albeck, professor of chemistry at Bar Ilan University, has been elected president of the Israel Chemical Association.

ARRIVALS

Mordechai Shalev, Israel Ambassador to Canada, and Mrs. Shalev for home leave.

Rabbi Yitzhak Yedidia Frenkel, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Mrs. Frenkel from Geneva by El Al.

Mrs. Fay Schenk of New York and Phil Granovsky of Toronto, chairman of Keren Hayesod, for a series of consultations and meetings.

Rabbi Samuel Frero, Director of the Allen Institute of Gerontology, to consult with local universities and hospitals.

DEPARTURES

British MP John Davies, opposition spokesman for foreign affairs.

Carter

(Continued from page 1)

from the 1967 boundary lines or sharing any sort of responsibilities over certain key areas or adopting peace in its most completely meaningful term.

The President said that the current challenge facing the U.S. was to "be trusted by Israel and the Arab states," to have all of the different, widely disparate leaders feel that when I tell them something I am telling the truth — that we are not trying to mislead them, not trying to seek advantages for their negotiating adversaries — and that the statements that I make in public are exactly the same as the statements I make privately.

"But in their conversations with me, they have been convinced that they are flexible enough, genuinely, to search for compatibility with Israel or their Arab neighbors."

Prelate joins Soviet N-bomb protestors

MOSCOW (AP). — Russian Orthodox Patriarch Pimen joined the roster of Soviet public figures condemning the neutron bomb yesterday, calling it a "truly satanic weapon."

He said, "the intentions of the aggressive forces in the U.S. are glaringly at variance with the will of an overwhelming majority of mankind."

Although "religious propaganda" is forbidden in the Soviet Union, Pimen is often allowed to speak out in support of peace.

To the Jacobson, Rabinowitz and Masovetsky Families

our sincere condolences on the untimely passing of

RENA JACOBSON ז"ל

Hatzor and Ben Horin Families, Savyon.

On the thirtieth day after the death of our dear mother

JENNY GITTER ז"ל

we wish to thank all our friends for their condolences and many tokens of sympathy

Simon, Benzo Jack Gitter and families

Bar-Ilan University

extends deepest sympathies to

Hermann Merkin,

Member of its Global Board of Trustees, and his Family

on the reinterment in Jerusalem

of their Revered and Beloved Father

LEIB MERKIN ז"ל

The members of the Board, the teaching and administrative staff, with all the students of Upan Akiva, Netanya

express heartfelt condolences to Shulamit Katzenelson and the members of the Family

on the passing of their beloved father, husband, grandfather

Dr. REUVEN KATZENELSON ז"ל

בנחמה ציון וירושלים תנחמו

Crime Report
IL5m. bail for suspect in massive tax evasion

TEL AVIV (Itim). — One of the owners of an Israeli-based international computer data processing company whose services are used by the Treasury and the Defence Ministry was brought before a magistrate here yesterday on suspicion of large-scale income tax evasion.

Binyamin Yohananov was released on \$500,000 (about IL5m.) after chief income tax investigator Mishael Cohen asked that his passport be impounded since the investigation into the Vaduz-related affairs of his IPA company is only at the beginning.

The judge, however, allowed Yohananov to leave the country for a few weeks after setting the bail. Cohen told the judge that IPA has been running at a loss for years and Yohananov is suspected of diverting the company's real profits to a subsidiary in the tax haven of Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

Yohananov, according to the tax investigator, owned 83 per cent of the Vaduz IPA World Trade Establishment. The Israeli IPA was founded in 1970 and for the first two years did not have any income but only a run-

ning deficit. In 1973 IPA had a turnover of IL3.3m. with a profit of only IL20,000, Cohen said.

The Vaduz company said the Israeli firm and all its supplies while Yohananov kept all the profits in tax-free Vaduz with the Israeli IPA running at a loss, Cohen alleged.

The tax authorities suspect the Israeli firm of adding fictitious expenses to its balance sheet to appear unprofitable in order to evade tax, and of depositing brokerage fees for sale of equipment in Israel into foreign accounts.

Cohen said his investigators have several documents belonging to the Vaduz and Israeli firms which reinforce their suspicions. On looking at Yohananov's file in the tax archives he found that in 1973 the suspect had declared an income of IL2,000; in 1974, IL29,000 and in 1975 IL65,000. In his capital declaration in 1974, the tax investigator said, Yohananov had said he had IL30,000 more liabilities than assets. The company owner's low declared income during the years he was operating an international concern was suspicious and needs investigation, Cohen said.

Two patrolmen to face disciplinary panel for allegedly brutal arrest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two patrolmen will be charged before a police disciplinary panel for using "more than reasonable" force while arresting Jerusalem musician Han Novokovitz, acting southern district commander Tal-Nitzav Binyamin Gild said last night.

Novokovitz was stopped by police at 1 a.m. on Friday morning while allegedly driving under the influence of alcohol.

When he was released on Friday during the day he was missing a tooth, his nose was broken and he had stitches under his eye. Novokovitz was asked for identification by the policemen who stopped him near the Old City's Jaffa gate. He says he did not have any papers which he left with his wife when she checked into hospital the day before.

Police say that he resisted arrest and after a short chase was caught by patrolmen. The musician told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he was pulled out of his car, shoved onto a wall from which he suffered the injury in his eye and handcuffed. He said that after that he was put inside a police van and beaten up. He admitted protesting this treatment with abusive language but added that this was no reason for physical

AN ANONYMOUS PHONE call may help police to discover if an East Jerusalem woman who disappeared recently was murdered. A magistrate ordered the husband, Anton Maglian, 38, held for five days yesterday after police gave details of the call. They said that last week an unidentified woman phoned them at 5 a.m. and told them Maglian — whom she said was on very bad terms with his wife — had left his house late at night and returned a short while later. Police found that the wife was missing and arrested Maglian. The suspect said he had threatened his wife with violence but denied any connection with her disappearance, which he could not explain.

AN ALLEGEDLY FORGED Ph.D. in economics led to Theodore Tal's indictment at the Haifa District Court yesterday on charges of fraudulently receiving high-placed jobs. The prosecution claims that Tal immigrated from France in 1968 with a forged diploma saying he had received a Ph.D. in economics from a French university. With these forged documents, the prosecution says,

violence. After reportedly losing consciousness he was taken to Magen David Adom for an alcohol blood count. His attorney said that the medical at Magen David Adom refused to treat him saying he should be sent to the Hadassah hospital emergency ward.

He was taken to hospital and then to the lock-up. Following his release Novokovitz complained to the police who set up a special team to investigate the alleged brutality. At one point, Novokovitz said, the investigating officer told him that it was impossible to locate the patrolmen who arrested him and he would have to identify them in a lineup. Novokovitz pointed out that the incident took place at night and this would be difficult.

In their subsequent investigation of the affair police identified the patrolmen and it was decided to try the two officers before a disciplinary court. In a letter sent by the musician's attorney, Abraham Bar-dugo, to the Interior Minister and the southern district commander it was noted that it appears that Novokovitz's injuries constitute grievous bodily harm which should be dealt with in the criminal courts.

Tal got jobs in the Electric Corporation, the Defence Ministry and was offered an economic position in the West African state of Mali.

FAKING A RAPE was the charge laid against a Kiryat Sprintsak girl in the Haifa District Court yesterday. The charge sheet alleges that the girl turned up at a local police station in May last year and claimed that four 15-year-olds had raped her. Police who investigated the case came to the conclusion that the girl had invented the whole story and the prosecution decided to charge her with giving false evidence.

TWO MORE ATTEMPTS to smuggle drugs into the country's jails were foiled this week by warders at the Tel Mond and Kfar Yona prisons. In one case warders caught 10 "fingers" of hashish and several pills that had been tossed over the prison walls and in another they caught a man who was allegedly trying to pass a matchbox full of hashish to an inmate he was visiting. Warders recently discovered two attempts to smuggle drugs into the Shafta jail.

ROBBERS GOT AWAY with building materials worth thousands of pounds right under the noses of the police when they attacked a guard at a building site next to the traffic police station at Tel Aviv's Derech Lod on Sunday night. Two young men attacked the 60-year-old guard, beat him up and got away with porcelain fittings worth thousands of pounds.

EIGHT GRENADES were found by a cleaning woman in a plastic bag concealed underneath a flight of stairs in Beersheva's Rehov Ha'atzmaut. Police and sappers who arrived on the scene found that the grenades were of army manufacture.

TWO 16-YEAR-OLDS from Jerusalem suspected of breaking into the Kupat Holim clinic at Gan Yavne near Gedera and stealing hundreds of narcotic pills were yesterday remanded for another 10 days by an Ashkelon magistrate. Police told the judge that when they arrested the two youths they found them deeply drugged from the pills. The judge ordered police to decide on prosecuting the boys within the 10-day remand period.

Tennessee synagogue blast was a bomb

NEW YORK (JTA). — An "apparently premeditated" explosion was responsible for the complete demolition of the small Orthodox synagogue in Chattanooga, Tennessee last Friday night. Wires were found leading from the synagogue to a motel 100 yards away. The explosion, which was "heard all over town," according to Steven Drysdale, executive director of the Chattanooga Jewish Welfare Federation, destroyed a converted house which was the home of the 53-family Beth Shalom Synagogue.

Kupat Holim machines malfunctioning

About one-third of the 450 automatic machines installed in Kupat Holim clinics throughout the country in the recent drive to automate the sick fund's medicine dispensing operations are not working properly.

A spokesman for Kupat Holim claimed that the malfunctions were being caused by the lack of uniformity in the one-line coins used to operate the machines. He said that technicians were working on the problem.

Moshe Sasson to head Research Division of Foreign Ministry

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Veteran diplomat and Middle East expert Moshe Sasson has been appointed to head the Foreign Ministry's Research Division, it was announced yesterday.

Sasson, who returned home this year on completion of a tour as Ambassador to Italy, was to have become Deputy Director-General in place of Ephraim Evron, the new Director-General.

But with the post of head of Research made vacant by the resignation of Tat-Aluf (Res.) Yehoshua Raviv (on the day that Moshe Dayan was named Foreign Minister) it was decided to make use of Sasson's rich experience and considerable expertise by moving him to the Research Division.

"This appointment reflects the importance we attach to the Research Division and our desire to foster its development," Director-General Evron told *The Post* last night.

The Research Division at the Ministry was greatly expanded in light of the recommendations of the Agrarat Commission on the Yom



Alon Sasson

Kippur War. The Commission urged that the government's facilities for political research and analysis be broadened and diversified.

The new Deputy Director-General of the Ministry — and hence no. 2 man in the hierarchy — will be Moshe Alon, another foreign service veteran whose most recent overseas posting was ambassador to the EEC and Belgium. Alon will take over the Ministry's Europe Division, but will retain too, for the time being, his present responsibilities as head of the Economic Division.

Treasury opposes lifting ceilings on gov't mortgages

By SHLOMO MACOZ

The Treasury's budget division opposes lifting the ban on purchasing a flat worth more than IL300,000 (IL250,000 in Jerusalem) with a government mortgage.

Treasury sources said that Patti's proposal would increase the number of those eligible for mortgages from public funds and subsidize the cost of larger and more expensive apartments for those who can afford to buy them without mortgages.

They admitted, however, that the present limitations are often circumvented — a flat may be split into separate parts in order to reduce the total area, for instance.

Young couples, he

said, should be enabled to purchase larger apartments. He also wants to lift the ban on purchasing a flat worth more than IL300,000 (IL250,000 in Jerusalem) with a government mortgage.

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Burg: No need to step in at Ashkelon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Despite the police investigation into Ashkelon Mayor Abraham Hahby, there is no need for the government to intervene in the running of the coastal resort town, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said yesterday.

He spoke after meeting with the mayor, who has been under investigation concerning the fee he took for helping a charitable loan trust to merge with Bank Leumi.

Burg said that the town was running normally, and that his ministry's Southern District representative had reported there was no need to intervene. The minister added that he and Hahby had met yesterday to discuss such municipal matters as the state of the

town's beach and the possible establishment of a local college.

Meanwhile, Hahby said over Israel Radio yesterday that he was taking legal action against those who had "libelled" him while he was absent in the U.S. recently. (His departure during the police investigation's earlier stages had led to some speculation that he had fled the country.)

At the same time, Attorney General Giora Bach yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* that he received the file on the investigation on Sunday. His office was now making a preliminary examination of the material; he could not say if or when any action might be taken concerning the mayor.

Herut willing to pay Tel Hai debt in excess of court settlement

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Herut will pay its creditors bigger sums than prescribed in a court settlement if the law will permit it, the chairman of the party's executive, Abraham Shechterman, told a press conference here yesterday.

Herut's creditors who invested in the Tel Hai Fund some IL50m. a well informed party source told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. Shechterman refused to reveal the size of the debt, but said IL2m. have been returned since October.

A settlement reached in court with some creditors provided that the debt will be discharged within the next three years. But the Likud victory in the Knesset elections brought Herut a particularly large state

allocation for its campaign expenses — which apparently more than covered the actual expenditure.

Shechterman told the press conference his party will demand that the government help Herut repay its debts because they were incurred partly for helping families of deceased members of the Irgun underground.

Shechterman also said steps were being taken to win a state allocation for the local authorities election campaign. Hitherto Knesset and local elections were held on the same day and were covered mostly by the same budget. However, the next elections to the local authorities are expected in May — and "we don't have the money for a new campaign," he said.

Bright-ideas institute serves inventive Israelis

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Two Russian immigrants — a scientist and an engineer — have set up a non-profit organization to help inventors and innovators sell their ideas to local industry and investors — particularly ideas which could bring the country export profits.

The two-month-old institute, with its four-member staff, opened in May. The Absorption Ministry has budgeted IL4,700,000 for the project, but the institute's founders hope to get support from other government agencies and from industry and other contributors.

Eventually, they hope their work will be supported by royalties from use of the ideas they help sell, which is the way similar innovations-institutes operate abroad.

Professor Israel Averbuch, the institute's director and a specialist in non-destructive testing, said that over 400 ideas have been brought to the institute in its few months of existence — most of them impracticable.

Some had come from dreamers, adventurers or sick people; for instance, one came in with a portfolio of drawings to prove that nuclear energy found in water could be used to operate an automobile motor. In other cases, the idea might have been good but was insufficiently developed, and still others were good but had too little profit potential for the institute to take them under its wing.

Nevertheless, after careful examination by experts working with the institute, 30 of the 400 ideas had been found appropriate for further work. Half of these are still under serious investigation, and the other half are already in use or are ready to be used if an interested investor can be found, Averbuch said.

Some small projects, such as a new tomato paste (90 per cent tomato and 10 per cent water, instead of the 50/50 concentration in most pastes) have already been marketed. A new glue, which is both cheaper and stronger than other available brands, has also been successfully co-developed. Aron Etlis, the institute's engineer, said.

In some cases, a model of a new machine has been built and is now being used in manufacturing. One

such is a machine to take straws out of empty soft-drink bottles, now being used at the Coca Cola bottling plant in Petah Tikva to replace the manual work of four women.

"It's very good that one model was built," Etlis said. "But we are interested in wider exploitation and in export."

There are other projects endorsed by the institute where even the prototype model is still a dream. One is an X-ray analyzer which gives continuous data on changes which materials undergo on their way through a production line. Machines of this type are already being built, but those in the West are more expensive and bigger than those built in the Soviet Union.

"We have people here who not only have the Soviet know-how but can improve on it," Averbuch said. "But even to build a prototype of this machine could cost up to a million pounds and we can't find investors ready to put up the money."

Another example is meteorological balloons. Here, too, the purpose is to exploit Soviet know-how not otherwise available in the West, with improvements made by former Soviet scientists now living here. But Israel does not have a latex industry (the balloons are made of latex) and this adds to the difficulties of putting such an idea into production here.

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Rental subsidies up for Jerusalem olim

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Absorption Ministry has decided to raise the monthly rental subsidies granted to new immigrants by IL50 if the flats are located in Jerusalem and rented on the private market.

Immigrant couples can receive IL50 during their first three years in Israel, plus IL20 for each child. Single olim can receive IL500 a month towards their rent during their first five years in the country. Olim who receive such assistance are still entitled during their period of privileges to purchase a subsidized flat or to obtain a mortgage for buying a privately-owned apartment.

The rise was granted for Jerusalem flats since they are among the most expensive in the country.

Israeli house flying to Iran

A two-story cottage weighing 25 tons will be airlifted by El Al jumbo to Tehran at the end of this week to represent Israel in an international construction fair.

Amikam Even-Hen, El Al press officer, said yesterday that the house, which costs IL500,000, is made by the Netivot Industrialized Housing Company. Packaged, it takes up 65 cubic metres.

The frame is of wood, and the walls are of asbestos sheets. It will take about three weeks to erect the house — time enough to meet the fair's opening date in September. The El Al man said the house is being flown, not shipped by sea, because the order was received only this week.

New director-general for Settlement Dept

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shimon Ravid, a deputy director-general of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, was yesterday approved for the post of director-general by members of the Agency's executive in Jerusalem. His appointment will not be final until Diaspora members approve it in a meeting scheduled for next week.

Ravid, 41, has just completed a doctorate in agricultural planning. He will replace Yehiel Admon, who is about to be appointed by the government as coordinator of agricultural settlement for projects in the Third World. Admon served as director-general for eight years under department chairman Ra'anan Weitz.

Gaza students back

ASHKELON (Itim). — Some 5,000 Gaza Strip students have so far returned home from universities and colleges in Egypt for their summer vacations.

MK takes up case of Jordanian Senator's return to Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

A Mapam MK is appealing to the Defence Minister to allow an 80-year-old Jordanian senator and former diplomat to return to his home in Jerusalem.

In a parliamentary question to Minister Ezer Weizman, Naftali Feder said that Anton Atalla, the senator, could not possibly be a security risk if he came home, and urged that Atalla's having sworn allegiance to the Jordanian crown in 1967 should not be used against him.

Feder said in his question that Atalla left Jerusalem for Amman after the Six Day War, to try to unfreeze the blocked bank accounts of residents of East Jerusalem and the West Bank, in banks whose head of-

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Israel expected to condemn French on Arab boycott

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel will apparently issue a sharp official condemnation of the French government for effectively excluding the Arab boycott from the anti-boycott legislation recently passed by the National Assembly.

The legislation, passed by a large majority in June, outlawed boycotts based on national origin, race or religion. But the government, acting by administrative ordinance, excluded Middle East trade from the ambit of the new law, thereby robbing it of its practical application in the case of the Arab boycott.

Sources in Jerusalem made it clear yesterday that they considered the French action execrable. The Foreign Ministry, however, anxious to study all the facts and details before reacting, said it was awaiting a report and analysis from Ambassador in Paris Mordechai Gazit. (Leader-Page 8)

Shaggy dog story

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim). —

A high-born cocker spaniel who was supposed to arrive in New York is nipping at the heels of personnel here instead, due to an inexplicable shipping mixup by TWA.

The golden-haired dog, whose cage was clearly marked "New York," arrived here two days ago, and lay doggo for nearly all of her first day in Israel. She eventually made her presence in the passenger hall known, however, and attracted the attention of girls at the tourist information desk.

The depressed dog at first refused to leave her cage. But she eventually responded to offers of water and cheese-cake (sliced), and is now being taken for frequent long walks while TWA figures out how to get her to America.

Kiwanis Club opens here

TEL AVIV. — The first branch of the Kiwanis Club in Israel opened last night in a ceremony at the Tel Aviv Hilton, only a few days after the first Jordanian branch opened.

Founded in the U.S., the Kiwanis Club now has about half a million members in 60 countries. Like Rotary and Lions, it is a men's service organization dedicated to developing world peace and brotherhood in addition to serving the community.

At the same time, Attorney General Giora Bach yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* that he received the file on the investigation on Sunday. His office was now making a preliminary examination of the material; he could not say if or when any action might be taken concerning the mayor.

There are other projects endorsed by the institute where even the prototype model is still a dream. One is an X-ray analyzer which gives continuous data on changes which materials undergo on their way through a production line. Machines of this type are already being built, but those in the West are more expensive and bigger than those built in the Soviet Union.

Sakharov's family gets permit to leave USSR

MOSCOW. — The stepdaughter of Soviet human rights activist Andrei Sakharov has received permission to emigrate from the USSR with her husband and two children.

In a telephone call to Western newsmen yesterday, Sakharov's son-in-law, Yefrem Yankelovich, said an official of the Soviet passport office told him to be ready to leave within 20 days.

Yankelovich and his wife, Tatyana, the daughter of Sakharov's second wife, applied to leave the Soviet Union with their children Malvika, 4, and Anna, 1, on June 27.

The Soviet authorities granted the family permission to emigrate to Israel to join Yankelovich's brother, David, a recent emigrant, under family reunification provisions of the Helsinki accords.

But Yankelovich said they intended to settle in the U.S., where the Massachusetts Institute of Technology four years ago invited him to do graduate work in radio electronics. At that time he applied for a temporary visa but was refused.

Both Yankelovich and his wife, a journalist, lost their jobs after his accompanied Sakharov to the trial of

political dissident Sergei Kovalev in December 1975.

Yankelovich said he has been harassed by Soviet authorities, who interrogated him about a traffic accident in which he was not involved and dissident activities in which he does not take part. He said he refused to answer questions about dissidents.

Sakharov, the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975 for his efforts to defend human rights in the Soviet Union.

He has said he believed that persecution of Yankelovich was "really an attempt to get at me by harassing my family."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Embassy in Washington yesterday distributed an article claiming that "nobody is ever punished for just thinking differently in the Soviet Union." It noted that political prisoners are only jailed for libelling the Russian political and social systems.

The article also claimed that "there are only about 36 actively outspoken dissidents" in Russia.

(AP, UPI)

German terror group warns of further executions

BONN, West Germany (AP). — A terrorist group which claims responsibility for the weekend slaying of West Germany's leading banker has warned of further executions unless "political prisoners" are set free.

Juergen Ponto, 53, chief executive of the Dresdner Bank, was shot on Saturday night during a struggle with would-be abductors in his villa in a Frankfurt suburb. He died a few hours later in a Frankfurt hospital.

Police launched a nationwide search for an unidentified man and four young women, including Susanne Albrecht, 26, a friend of the Ponto family.

In a telephone call on Sunday night to the Bonn office of a news agency, a self-styled member of the "Red Morning Liberation Movement" claimed responsibility for Ponto's death and added, "we demand the

immediate release of all political prisoners of war in West Germany.

"Should the demand not be met, more members of the ruling class will be executed."

Police claim they had never heard of the "Red Morning" group.

The West German government and the Association of German Banks posted a 100,000 mark (about \$45,000) reward for information leading to the arrest of Ponto's killers.

Police in Frankfurt yesterday found an automobile they said the suspects used to make their getaway. They said the automobile had been stolen one day before the murder and equipped with forged licence plates.

A corduroy jacket abandoned in the automobile had on it traces of Ponto's blood, police said.

Arms haul still grows on Flanders' fields

YPRES, Belgium (AP). — Nearly 80 years after buglers sounded the Armistice on the battle fronts of World War One, Flanders' fields turned up some 272,000 kilos of lethal ammunition in 1976.

Bomb disposal squad experts of the Belgian army said yesterday that they have removed that much ammunition from Flanders every year for several decades.

Forty per cent of last year's haul was gas bombs.

Old gas bombs used to be dumped at sea, but anti-pollution regulations now prevent this. Bombs are now taken to the bomb disposal squad's main depot.

3 die in plane fire near Abu Rodels

A small Egyptian plane caught fire Sunday shortly after landing at an airport near the Abu Rodels oilfields along the eastern coast of the Suez Gulf, killing its French pilot and two other persons, the Middle East News Agency said yesterday.

The plane, belonging to the domestic Nile Valley Airlines, was carrying provisions to the Eastern Petroleum Company which runs the oilfield, the agency said.

China to build up atom force

TOKYO (AP). — China will speed up the modernization of its army and have "not only more planes and artillery but atom bombs too," a Chinese editorial said yesterday, the 50th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army.

"If we are not to be bullied in the present-day world, we cannot do without the bomb," said the editorial published jointly in the "People's Daily," the "Red Flag" journal, the "Liberation Army Daily," and broadcast by the official Hsinhua news agency.

"At present the two hegemonic powers — the Soviet Union and the U.S. — are fiercely contending with each other, the factors for war are increasing and Soviet revisionism, in particular, is bent on subjugating China," it said.

"We will neither seek hegemony nor become a Superpower. Our principle is: We will not attack unless we are attacked. If we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack," the editorial said.

"Taiwan must be liberated. Our motherland must be unified," but "when and how to liberate Taiwan are entirely the internal affairs of China and brook no foreign interference," it added.

Seoul protests new 'military border'

SEOUL. — South Korea yesterday refused to recognize a new North Korean offshore "military border," saying it might upset the status quo established 24 years ago under the Korean armistice agreement.

North Korea's supreme military council announced earlier yesterday that the military border would extend 50 nautical miles off the North Korean east coast and 200 miles off the west coast. It would be within a 200-mile economic zone.

South Korean Minister of Culture and Information Kim Sung-jin said that the military border, as well as changing the status quo, might also endanger South Korean fishermen and navigation.

"Therefore, our government makes it clear once again that it will accept neither the so-called 200-mile economic zone nor the military border," he said.

(Reuters, AP)

Alaska ablaze, storms lash Ontario

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP). — Federal fire officials, unable to halt the advance of forest and tundra fires, shifted forces on Sunday to protect villages first and land later.

The Bureau of Land Management said 39 fires, covering 829,000 acres, were burning in the northern half of Alaska. Only nine were considered under control, and 20 were not being fought at all.

A few days ago, the acreage in flames totaled less than a half-million acres. But record heat — reaching 32 degrees Centigrade in some areas — and a July drought have turned the tundra and scrub trees into perfect fuel.

Most of the blazes were caused by lightning, the BLM said.

The biggest threat was at Shungnak, a village of about 140 persons 250 km. east of Kotzebue in the interior. An 80,000-acre fire has been moving steadily towards the village for days. As of Sunday, the blaze was 11 km. away.

In Canada, meanwhile, a violent thunderstorm on Sunday lashed southwestern Ontario, flooding roads, snapping trees and causing numerous power interruptions.

Toronto police said a man died when he apparently was struck by

North Vietnamese rule the South with harsh but 'not brutal' hand

By LEWIS SIMONS
Washington Post News Service

BANGKOK. — One year after the two Vietnams were united, life in the southern part of the country and its former capital, Saigon, seems not so much oppressive as harsh.

The Hanoi-based government has put pressure on the southerners to make them conform to Communist ways. But this pressure has been applied gradually and according to a well defined plan.

Gathering details of how this plan is taking effect is somewhat easier than learning about xenophobic Cambodia and, to a lesser extent, Laos. The Vietnamese host an extensive foreign diplomatic corps in Hanoi and even some consulates in Saigon.

But the main sources of information about life in the south are letters from residents to relatives living abroad, the government's own news media and the continuing flow of refugees out of the country.

These bits and pieces of information making their way to Bangkok, a major Vietnam-watching outpost, make clear that life is tough, but unlike in Cambodia, there have been virtually no executions of anti-Communists.

Instead, the regime has arrested, isolated, or as Prime Minister Phan Van Dong put it recently, "rehabilitated" active supporters of the U.S.-backed Nguyen Van Thieu government.

Groups singled out for particularly harsh treatment are former senior military officers, activist clergymen and private businessmen.

Between 40,000 and 400,000 southerners, many of them senior officers in the former southern army, have been sent to "rehabilitation" or "re-education" camps since the Communist victory in Saigon more than two years ago.

According to reports from some of the 18,000 refugees who have fled Vietnam since the end of the war, life in these camps is extremely hard. Unknown numbers of internees have died from malnutrition and disease, they say.

Among clergymen, Buddhists and Roman Catholics have the same difficulties as their colleagues faced in the North. The Communists are working toward eliminating organized religion in the South, or at least reducing its effectiveness, by various tactics.

A Western diplomat who served recently in Hanoi said that the authorities have capitalized on the churches by making senior clergymen beholden to the government through granting them privileges, and by creating such groups as the "Patriotic Buddhist Organization."

Although Communist authorities in Hanoi often make a point of conducting Western visitors to church services, this diplomat said that young Vietnamese were being taught to shun religion, and most congregations comprised only older people.

According to several Western and non-aligned diplomats here who observe Vietnamese affairs, the authorities have been rounding up clergymen who had been active opponents of the Thieu regime, because they were feared as potential organizers of opposition to the Communists as well.

A Vietnamese monk who has lived in Bangkok for six years cited the following cases: Two Catholic bishops, Tran Huu Thanh and Nguyen Van Thuan, were arrested and died in jail of "unknown causes"; other Catholic clerics still held include Archbishop Nguyen Van Bich, Bishop of Da Nang Phan Ngoc Oai and Bishop of Vinh Long Nguyen Van Diep.

The monk, who was interviewed in his cramped quarters at a major temple in Bangkok, showed personal letters and circulars from Saigon, Paris and several cities in the U.S. that contained these names and others reportedly arrested in the last few months.

Among them were Thich Tri Quang, a leader of Saigon's An Quang Pagoda, who had been labeled "the Red Monk" by Thieu and was perhaps the most important religious figure to oppose the former

regime. Others were the leader of the Hoa Hao sect, Luong Trong Tuong, most leaders of the Cao Dai sect and a highly venerated wandering monk, Nguyen Thanh Nam.

There have been some news reports in recent months of large-scale self-immolations by Buddhist monks. This was a grisly but effective technique the monks used to call international attention to their complaints of repression and corruption against Thieu and his government.

Another, and perhaps the most obvious, target for the new government is the capitalist free-enterprises system. Although the economy is still described as "multi-sectoral," the Communists emphasize the conversion of the private sector to state organizations. Recently, the government news agency reported, a right-wing coalition government winning a parliamentary vote of confidence.

The Alliance of his conservative Justice Party, the religious National Salvation Party and the nationalist Action Party obtained a 229-219 victory in the 450-seat ruling assembly of the bicameral Turkish Parliament.

Leftist leader Bulent Ecevit's minority government failed on its first confidence test a month ago. Demirel, whose Justice Party came second in the June 5 national election after Ecevit's Republican Peoples Party, was named premier following Ecevit's resignation.

Refugee workers here believe, though, that the basic reason for the relatively small number of Vietnamese leaving is that their journey is much more hazardous. "I'm sure that if it was as easy to cross the South China Sea as it is to swim the Mekong from Laos to Thailand, we'd have many, many more Vietnamese making a run for it," one international agency officer said.



FAVERGES. — Helmeted French riot policeman, his hand blown off by his grenade, receives help from comrades on Sunday during fighting between police and some demonstrators protesting construction of nuclear power plant at Crays-Malville, about 2 km. from here.

Foreigners blamed for French nuclear protest

MALVILLE, France (UPI). — French authorities have blamed foreign agitators for violence Sunday during anti-nuclear demonstration here which left one person dead and more than 100 injured.

Police said about 20,000 people took part in the all-day demonstration near the construction site of France's first commercial nuclear breeder-reactor, scheduled for completion in 1982-83.

Some of the demonstrators flung stones and petrol bombs. The police replied with tear-gas. Vital Michaloff, 31, died of an apparent heart attack after being knocked

down and trampled in the excitement.

French Interior Minister Christian Bonnet issued a written statement, claiming "about a fifth of the demonstrators were foreigners. Among them were about a thousand troublemakers, indisputably anarchist in action and inspiration who ignores frontiers and who already have made trouble elsewhere, especially in West Germany."

There were 11 Germans and two Swiss among the 19 persons arrested.

Black youth killed in renewed Soweto rioting

JOHANNESBURG. — Riot police in Soweto yesterday battled with black youths, killing one and wounding a second, the South African Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The telecast quoted Brig. Jan Gerber reporting the death, but he did not mention the circumstances surrounding it.

During the day of unrest police fired rubber bullets into crowds of black youths stoning cars and blasted fleeing students with birdshot as violence exploded again in the black township of Soweto.

Soweto, heart of white-ruled South Africa's black activism, has been hit by sporadic violence since last Thursday, when students marched out of their classrooms in protest at a segregated education system.

Police also unleashed Alsatian guard dogs yesterday to disperse about 800 demonstrating youths at Soweto's Orlando stadium — once a showpiece for whites anxious to demonstrate the benefits enjoyed by the 1.25 million blacks in South Africa's biggest black township.

A police spokesman said the youths stoned passing cars and hijacked lorries bringing food into Soweto.

Four youths were arrested after trying to rob a bread van, and several others were musing dog-bites, police said.

Confrontations had been predicted as the schools boycott continued and black anger simmered over the banning of yesterday's meeting and the killing of two demonstrators.

General David Krielen, head of riot control, said of the violence last weekend: "We are not going to stand for this nonsense any more. We are determined to put a stop to it and the police will use all the measures allowed by law to achieve this."

Dr. Ntshato Motlana, head of a committee of 10 prominent Sowetans which is seeking self-rule for the township, 18 km. from Johannesburg, alleged police provocation.

"If the cops kept off the streets, there would be no violence," he told reporters.

Dr. Motlana planned a rally on Sunday to seek popular support for his self-rule scheme, under which Soweto would be run by a democratically-elected black administration. But this was banned.

"We will hold the meeting next Sunday, and if it is banned again, we will reschedule it again," Dr. Motlana said. "We are prepared to compromise, so we are saying to the government: You compromise too."

(UPI, Reuters)

As Smith urges 'internal solution' Rhodesia resort attacked

SALISBURY. — Rhodesia's popular Victoria Falls tourist centre was attacked on Sunday night by black guerrillas who fired on a motel, damaging two rooms in a chalet block. Rockets and automatic weapons were used in the 10-minute strike, but no one was injured, officials said yesterday.

The motel was attacked last October and four persons were killed including a white government official who was standing in the foyer. After the attack, a concrete wall was built around the motel. In Sunday's attack the wall was smashed by rockets and the attackers then opened up with machineguns.

The Falls township, close to the Zambezi River border between Rhodesia and Zambia, has been the target of attacks both from guerrillas inside the country and mortar barrages fired across the river.

In an interview conducted in Salisbury and published yesterday in "U.S. News and World Report," Prime Minister Ian Smith said the time had come for Rhodesia to solve its racial problems on its own and quit waiting for outside help. "Out-

siders have tried on many occasions and failed" to come up with solutions, he said.

Asked if he included the recent Anglo-American diplomatic initiative among the attempts by outsiders that have failed, Smith replied:

"I have not said that...What I have said is that if the U.S. and British governments believe they can help to produce a solution, we would like to see the results. I must say that the manner in which they are conducting their initiative does not inspire one with confidence. In any event, I do not think we can simply wait for others to succeed. We have got to make alternative plans, which is just what we are doing."

Those plans, Smith said, involve a new election followed by a new constitution "attuned to the times," and drafted with the aid of "responsible blacks."

"Much of our success will depend upon whether we can get such cooperation from the blacks. I am not anticipating failure in this effort, but if it comes, we will have to resort to alternative plans." (AP, UPI)

Race strife on Boston beach

BOSTON (AP). — Police arrested nine persons in an angry confrontation at a beach between whites from the South Boston section and a group of blacks.

The latest arrests at Carson Beach on Sunday brought to 34 the number of arrests in three days. The beach has been the scene of disturbances for the past two weeks.

About 1,500 to 1,800 whites and 80 to 100 blacks were on the beach, said Laurence Carpenter, police superintendent of the Metropolitan District Commission, which controls several beaches in the Boston area.

After several hundred whites gathered near the group of blacks and started chanting racial slurs, police moved in and told the whites to get off the beach.

"These confrontations have all been started by the whites," Carpenter said.

Donald Garrett, 22, a black from a nearby housing project, said the blacks decided to use the beach after a black girl playing in the water of a fire hydrant was struck by a car.

Carson Beach is in predominantly Irish South Boston, the scene of bitter anti-school integration riots in recent years.

Demirel receives confidence vote

ANKARA (AP). — Turkey's post-election political crisis appeared to be solved yesterday, with Premier Suleyman Demirel's three-party right-wing coalition government winning a parliamentary vote of confidence.

The Alliance of his conservative Justice Party, the religious National Salvation Party and the nationalist Action Party obtained a 229-219 victory in the 450-seat ruling assembly of the bicameral Turkish Parliament.

Leftist leader Bulent Ecevit's minority government failed on its first confidence test a month ago. Demirel, whose Justice Party came second in the June 5 national election after Ecevit's Republican Peoples Party, was named premier following Ecevit's resignation.

'Time' says Nixon got \$1m. as bribe

NEW YORK (AP). — Former President Richard Nixon got a \$1m. cash payoff from the Teamsters Union, according to the current issue of "Time" Magazine.

"Time" reported that the Justice Department believes Nixon received the \$1m from Teamsters Union President Frank Fitzsimmons in exchange for keeping former Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa out of office in the union.

Hoffa vanished from a restaurant parking lot outside Detroit on July 30, 1975. He is believed by authorities to have been murdered.

Nixon had commuted Hoffa's 13-year prison sentence for jury tampering and mail fraud in December 1971, with the provision that he have nothing to do with running the union until March 1980 when his sentence would have expired.

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Transport after the concert to the north and south of Tel Aviv is guaranteed.

Hassidic crime patrols to provide protection for Brooklyn's blacks

By MALKA RABINOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK — Black shopkeepers in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn have asked for the protection of Lubavitch crime patrols and the Hassidic group has agreed to the request.

The plea was made by businessmen seeking to re-establish themselves in shops looted and burned along Uthia Ave. on the night of the New York blackout.

A shopping centre some blocks away on Kingston Ave., which is closer to the Lubavitch neighbourhood, remained untouched during the power failure of July 13.

The request by the shopkeepers is in contrast with the inter-communal tensions generated some weeks ago around the issue of the Lubavitch car patrols.

Amidst widening repercussions of New York's blackout, Mayor Abraham Beame has charged President Carter with failure to fulfil a pre-election pledge for a federal takeover of welfare costs. Beame announced a city-wide drive to get the President to lift the welfare burden from local government and said he expected a million signatures in New York on a petition to back him up.

In the wake of the blackout rioting

in some black and Hispanic sections of the city, criticism of Mr. Carter has also been voiced by spokesmen of the Black middle class.

The criticism alleges that Carter has moved too slowly in fulfilling campaign promises to aid the cities, the Blacks, the poor and the unemployed. Leading the criticism has been Vernon E. Jordan Jr., executive director of the moderate Urban League.

Press commentators have noted the conservative thrust of Carter's economic policies. They say the White House appears to have given priority to gaining business confidence, controlling inflation and working towards a balanced budget.

Black leaders themselves have been the targets of criticism within the community. In a front-page editorial, the "Amsterdam News," the nation's largest Black weekly, said last week that the power failure revealed a massive vacuum of leadership in Black communities across this city.

The paper continued:

"It would help, of course, if our leaders had some Federal dollars, or jobs, to offer these young people. But our kids need inspiration and motivation and direction as badly as they need jobs."

New York Democratic Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan this week suggested that Mr. Carter visit blackout-ravaged neighbourhoods and offered to serve as his guide through them.

The Consolidated Edison power failure and its aftermath has focused attention on New York's position near the top of the country's scale in payment of welfare benefits.

In urging that the Federal government assume the burden, Mayor Beame said at a news conference last week that welfare obligations would drain \$800 million from the city treasury this year. Combined with its share of medical costs, the figure would exceed one billion dollars.

New Yorkers were temporarily able to set aside their troubles last week as a spell of balmy weather succeeded a heat wave which had numbered in the blackout and kept the city in its grip for over a week.

A brighter note was also provided by the National Endowment for the Arts which announced a grant of nearly eight million dollars for 18 cultural institutions in New York City. The largest single grant (\$1.5 million) went to the Metropolitan Opera, whose director said it would save the season.



Placidly recovering from his brief last Thursday, after a delay of ten weeks, David Koran rests in the new Intensive Care Unit for Newborn and Premature Babies at the Hadassah-University Hospital on Mt. Scopus. David, the youngest of four children, weighed just 1.1 kilos at birth and suffered respiratory problems from Hyaline membrane disease. Until the introduction of this health unit, the first in the capital and the fourth in the country, the disease killed 300 infants annually in Israel. (Simpson)

First daily newspaper slated for Gaza Strip

By ZVI ARENSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA — Muhammad Jamil Shawwa's office, located in this town's old Alexandria Bank building, is full of English reading material which helps him keep up with the Middle East situation. Each day he spends a few hours going over "The Jerusalem Post," "Newsweek," "Time" and even "The Jewish Press" from New York City and clips out relevant articles for his file.

Shawwa is preparing himself for the role of publisher of Gaza's first daily newspaper. In 1975, the Beirut-educated businessman who spent 12 years working as a labour relations consultant for Aramco in Bahrain, was granted a special license to publish a paper to be called "The Middle East." At present, the only Arabic-language dailies which are read in Gaza are brought in from Jerusalem.

"I believe that a daily newspaper is like air and water for the people of Gaza. There is no organ here for them to express their opinion and we want their voice to be heard around the world from the genuine source," Shawwa told The Post recently.

Shawwa says he needs about two million dollars as initial set-up costs. He wants to purchase a printing plant which could work on other jobs when not producing the daily. He has requested a loan from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia to help put the paper on its feet.

Judging from the Gaza Strip's present weak economy, it would be difficult to support such a paper from local advertisements alone. "We would have to go to business concerns in Israel as well as on the West Bank for ads," Shawwa believes.

According to the publisher-to-be, the paper would view Gazans as Palestinians, as Arabs and as part of the Middle East as a whole. It would represent his views as leader of the moderate Conservative Arab Group of the town. "We would advocate recognizing Israel's right to exist and living with her as good neighbours as long as she would be willing to agree to the Palestinians' right to self-determination," Shawwa says.

Shawwa plans to sell his proposed paper in the West Bank, as well as in Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon. "Our policy would be to stress that the Gaza Strip has been ignored by the people around us — even by our own brethren. The primary concern of the paper would be to alleviate this situation."



Muhammad Jamil Shawwa

WRITERS AND READERS/Sraya Shapiro

Alterman's 'The Medusa Shore' revived

A POSTHUMOUSLY published play by Nathan Alterman deals with revolutions that go awry. "The Medusa Shore" harkens with allusion to the Russian revolution, Jewish revolutionaries, kibbutz members turned millionaires.

This text was recently published by Menahem Dorman in the first of Alterman's published under the auspices of Kibbutz Me'uhad and the Tel Aviv University.

The heroes of "Medusa" were, obviously, inspired by living persons. Those who were close to Alterman can probably identify them. But the editors, especially Alterman's close friend and collaborator on Zot Ha'aretz, the forthrightly of the Land of Israel Movement, leaves the reader to guess.

Who is "Platkin"? He spent 20 years in Yalta after escaping to the investigator Kozinsky that he had killed Shtimov. But Platkin is no other than Shtimov himself, the author of an ideological pamphlet which the authorities had banned. The "confession" was made for the purposes of a public trial. Is it comic? Is it tragic? No. Neither. Simply the inexorable consequence of strict legality as opposed to justice.

In the opening scene of "Medusa Shore," Platkin and Kuzinsky



Nathan Alterman

appear as the delegates of a country called Slavonia at an international medical congress though both have rather more to do with internal security issues. We do not know where the congress takes place. It might be at any five-star hotel anywhere in the world, Tel Aviv not excluded. Among the visitors is a

young man who, it soon transpires, is the son of a Jewish revolutionary who had been sent to death by Kozinsky, and who wants to avenge his father. The ghost of the father also comes, to chat with his tormentor. "If I were put against the wall, Commissar Mirkin," Kozinsky confesses, "I would not shout, as you did, 'Long Live the Revolution.' Not because of lack of courage, but for excess of knowledge."

There is a rabbi in the play, apparently an American with progressive ideas, who is on the way to a world meeting of hippies. The meeting, incidentally, is financed by a multi-millionaire who had started his adult life in a kibbutz, but whose son denies the existence of any values except his father's money.

Casus, an observer, a sort of Greek chorus, a former revolutionary, struggles with Kozinsky whom he hates for "destroying faith." Kozinsky calls his friend a "museum piece" to be preserved under glass. The revolutionary faith, he says, has been destroyed not by the accumulated evidence of "darkness, faded testimony, blaring facts," but because of "one single speech uttered by authority."

The world is mad, mad, mad. The present is bedevilled by the past. Is there a ray of hope for the future? — Alterman keeps silent.

Beduin medicine

By MACARIE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — If you lower the level of cholesterol among Beduin tribesmen you get more heart attacks — not fewer. This finding — which runs contrary to accepted medical theories — emerges from a study just completed by Dr. Yonah Abu-Rabia, who recently completed his medical studies at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School in Jerusalem.

Dr. Abu-Rabia dedicated his study to his father, Sheikh Ibrahim Abu-Rabia, and to his two faculty advisers, Professors S.H. Blondheim and Elihu Lehman.

That the Beduin in the Negev who live a semi-nomadic life have virtually no heart attacks has been established by various researchers, many of whom are quoted in the study. That Beduin tribesmen who have abandoned their nomadic life to work among Israelis are beginning to have heart attacks has also been established by other researchers.

What Dr. Abu-Rabia set out to do was to see what role was played by cholesterol, furthermore, would eating polyunsaturated fats lower the cholesterol level among them (as it does among most Europeans), it does.

The method used was not to question them about their diets but to take samples of the fat lying underneath the skin and testing the ratio of polyunsaturated fats to saturated fats.

He found that the Beduin still living a nomadic life in the Negev had a significantly higher amount of cholesterol in their blood stream than their cousins who lived in, or near, the Israeli towns and worked in those towns. Moreover, the nomadic Beduin ate much more saturated fats (i.e., rancid butter called semna) than their city cousins, who ate more polyunsaturated fats. (i.e., margarine).

All this established a definite relationship between saturated fats and higher cholesterol, and polyunsaturated fats and lower cholesterol.

"Since coronary heart disease is appearing among the Beduin despite a shift in their diet in the direction of a greater degree of polyunsaturation, the influence of this change in diet in lowering serum cholesterol and preventing the disease, appears to be weaker than the influence of other factors in the Israeli-Western culture," he writes.

ing it is to encourage new talent and new investors for small films. Otherwise, they warn, "in only a few years, few people will be able to earn a living in feature films."

Of the nine films currently being made in Britain, only one is a major film. And that — Alexander Salkind's Superman — is an international production starring American actors, Marlon Brando and Gene Hackman among them.

The man who is perhaps the busiest film producer in the world is British. He is Lord Grade — better known as Lew Grade before being ennobled by Sir Harold Wilson. Grade's empire has spilled over from running one of Britain's biggest commercial television stations into feature films.

Lord Grade has as many as a dozen films either made or in production, all of them expensive star-studded affairs. But they have done little to stimulate the local industry. Most of them have been made in America or on other foreign locations such as the Moroccan desert for a Foreign Legion adventure March or Die. And a few of them have employed British talent.

A similar international approach is being taken by London's BFI films whose biggest films are being made in Hollywood — Sam Peckinpah is making Conroy there for them, starring Kris Kristofferson.

Perhaps the best symbol of the decline of the British film industry is director Tony Richardson. Fourteen years ago, he was the golden boy. His film of Henry Fielding's 18th century classic Tom Jones was hailed by critics and public alike and made an international star of Albert Finney.

Recently, Tony Richardson's latest film had its world premiere in London. It was again based on a Henry Fielding novel, Joseph Andrews. It starred one of Britain's most talented young actors, Peter Firth. And it has been a flop. The critics disliked it. The public stayed away. It lasted only three weeks at one of London's West End cinemas and its box office takings were the lowest of the year.

Whatever happened to British movies?

By JOHN WALKER

LONDON (Otn) — The British film industry is alive and well and working everywhere but in Britain. Its star actors and actresses — such names as Robert Shaw, Michael Caine and Glenda Jackson — are busier and more successful than ever. Its top directors — John Guillermin, Ronald Neame, John Schlesinger, Karel Reisz — turn out box office hits. But all of them do it in American films.

Now even James Bond, most famous of British screen heroes, may leave the country. The producer of the 007 films, American Cubby Broccoli, is quitting London after 25 years and will take his movies with him unless Britain's taxation changes. He joins the mass exodus of American producers and directors who made London their base and have now moved out. Sean Connery, the first screen Bond and one of Britain's biggest stars, is the reason why a Victorian thriller, The Great Train Robbery, won't be filmed in Britain. Connery, who lives in Spain, refused to work in England because of his tax problems.

Joseph Losey, who left Hollywood for London when he was blacklisted in the 1950's, moved to Paris, a city he hates, last year for the same reason. "After you've been resident in England for more than nine years, new tax laws mean that the bulk of your income is taxed at 57 per cent," he explains. "Under American law there is a cut off on taxes at 50 per cent of your earned income."

Losey's most recent film, M. Klein, was made in France with French actors and crew. He now plans to make Patrick White's novel Voss in Australia with Maximilian Schell. He wants to film Brecht's Herr Puntila in Finland, and a life of Ben Sand in Saudi Arabia. His loss to British films seems permanent.

British independent film producers are so worried by the situation that they have been holding meetings to work out ways of helping the local industry to survive. They say that it will take some years to put Britain back in the film business and that the heat way of do-

ing it is to encourage new talent and new investors for small films. Otherwise, they warn, "in only a few years, few people will be able to earn a living in feature films."

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Black-and-white comedy in colour

FUNNY PEOPLE Only Cinema, Tel Aviv. Film by Jamie Uys. Co-director Robyn Swicord. Produced by Miramax Films, South Africa 1976.

NOT MUCH has been seen of the South African film industry, but Jamie Uys bills himself as its king. His "Funny People" claims to have broken all South African film box-office records. Here in Israel it is playing to full houses of laughing audiences who swear to its being one of the funniest movies ever shown in this country.

"Funny People" is not really a film, but a series of hidden camera practical jokes played on supposedly unaware citizens who happen to be passing by. There is the standard bank-note left astray, this time under the tyre of a parked car, and it is really hilarious to see people trying surreptitiously to move the car to retrieve the money, sent as if from heaven. Try to give money away free in the streets, and people might shy away from you as being crazy, but let them find it by accident, and they will go to great lengths to get it without anybody else noticing.

Jamie Uys has a knack for setting his practical joke traps and getting the maximum laugh potential out of his victims.

Some of the traps he sets are innocuous fun, like the old classic of "Would you help me by holding onto this string," then going around the corner to repeat the process, and thus trap two people into holding a string taut for no purpose except to get a laugh from the onlookers. The victims feel ridiculous when they discover that they are the butt of a practical joke, but most people would not find this too objectionable if they have a sense of humour.

Which is the crux of the matter — the laugh is set up because the audience has a sense of identification with the victim and shares the same helplessness. However, some of Jamie Uys' practical jokes depend on the sheer stupid gullibility of the victim and for these he uses the coloured section of the South African population. The victim becomes the whipping-boy, and the humour has an underlying sense of

aggressiveness. In a country whose apartheid policies are up for examination, if it is in bad taste to overlay the ignorance of the second-class citizen.

One would not dare walk up to a white middle-class citizen of South Africa and say "Would you let me mount your shoulders so that I can fly like a winged for a flying take-off." But Uys does this to his black fellow-citizens and gets a laugh out of it, a laugh of ridicule and superiority. One only feels queasy after one has stopped laughing but the taste lingers on.

Humour is a complicated, internal, psychological process which is not fully understood; it can be cruel or sympathetic, loving or abusive, but to be creatively used in a film it must have elements of wit, irony or satire. Faking fun at low-grade intelligence serves only to reinforce the social barriers between the privileged and the underprivileged. The South African film industry has a long way to go before it can be considered seriously.

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 - ★ Arie Vardi plays Beethoven's Piano Sonatas
5.00 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum
- Tomorrow**
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Concert of works by Avni, Kopytman, Orgad, Stravinsky, Hassler, and Purcell
Soloists and instrumentalists, under the direction of Noam Sheriff
8.30 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum
 - ★ Carolyn Carlson Ballet
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USINESS & FINANCE

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Sharp reversals for Cinderellas

TEL AVIV. — Some of the recent Cinderella and "1-day wonders" suffered a sharp reversal yesterday. The awaited profit-taking finally materialized and shares which apparently knew only up discovered what it means to go down. A mitigating factor was the drop in volume which came exactly to half of Sunday's and reached 11.8m.

Commercial banks, as is usually the case in falling markets, outperformed the other sectors. Bank Leumi, Discount, Hapoalim, Union and Mizrahi, all ended the day with gains.

Mortgage banks, the darlings of the recent frenzied market, showed some severe losses. General Mortgage was 26 lower at 439, while Tefahot lost 30 to 750. There were no buyers available for Shilton and the shares were appropriately marked at "sellers only" and their price reduced to 243.5.

Insurance company shares trended lower.

Among land development and real estate issues, ILDC was 15 lower at 328. Africa-Israel dipped by 60 to 1080. Property & Building gave up 12 to 315, but Ascoria ran against the trend and scored a 13.5 point advance to 208.5. Yisrovo was 27 lower at 329.

Rasco was 12 down to 318. In-

dustrials were mixed. Electric Wire & Cables, a recent strong winner, was "sellers only" in the opening round, and dipped further to 345 for an overall loss of 22 points.

Chemicals and Phosphates were strongly ahead by more than eight per cent to 325. American Paper Mills was 6 better at 299.

Investment companies came up with a lot of bumps. Ellera was 25 lower at 359. Elgar followed suit and lost 18 to 371. Wolfson IIA was 11 lower at 279. Jordan Exploration Company shares and options were "sellers only" at 3290 and 2920 respectively. Export dropped by 14 to 286. Pityon was 45 lower at 172.

The Natad investment dollar, Sunday night's devaluation notwithstanding, was unchanged at 11.1.44.

The index-linked bond market was almost unchanged.

The General Index of Share Prices fell by 0.59 per cent.

Most Active Issues

Frutarom	148 +1.8	IL 1,085,700
Mizrahi (b)	229.5 +0.0	IL 571,900
IOB		
pref. "A"	187 +1.0	IL 498,300
Shares traded:		
Natad		IL 11.0m.
Variables:		IL 11.44 n.c.
Demand:		545,000
Turnover:		\$202,000

Solel Boneh 10% pref.	800	625
Property & Building	315	327
Israel	438	490
Machadim	300	750
I.C.P. Citrus	400	472
Neot Aviv	385	400
Pri Or Ltd.	720	700
Rasco - 8% pref.	310.5	361
Rasco	325	380

INDUSTRIAL		
Alliance - B	1050	1050
Elco - 2.5	318	515
Electra - 5	412	430
Argamim - 0%	430	430
Ata - C	139	138
Dubek	288	288
Elco Wire & Cable	345	267
Teva	380	385
Chem. & Phosphates	320	300
Lewin Epstein	213	215
Moller Textile	240	240
Frutarom	299	299
Ascoria	324	328
Neofustan 8% pref.	1800	1840
Elite	428	416
Shemen - 0% pref.	389	410
Frutarom	154	155
Frutarom New	148	148.5
Elron IL2	350	350

INVESTMENT COMPANIES		
Elgar	371	389
Ellera	359	355
Israel Central Trade	340	305
Hapoalim	315	315
Pas	344	344
Frutarom - IIA	370	370
Amra	294	294
Discount	330	333
United Mizrahi	336	319
Bank Leumi	345	347
Pityon	372	315
Export Bank	388	290
Cial	372	367.5
Cial Industries	300	305

FUEL, OIL AND UTILITIES		
Naphta OTC	1640	1610
Lapidot OTC	1846	1846
Jordan Exploration	2280	3430
Jordan Warrants	2920	3100
Dolek C	355	357
Israel Electric Corp.	618	600

REAL ESTATE, LAND DEVELOPMENT AND CITRUS		
Ascoria	308.5	336
Africa Israel IIA	1080	1140
Ur. Land Dev.	329	341

Reported by the
UNION BANK
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WALL STREET

Hour before closing, August 1, 1977

ASA Ltd.	15%	Fair Cam	38%	Mobil	68
Am Motors	4%	Fort	49%	Monasanto	49
Amor T & T	6%	Gen Dynam	56%	Occ Pet	44%
Al Rich	5%	Gen Foods	56%	Occ Pet	26%
Avco	10%	Gen Motors	69%	Pan Am	5%
Avon	49%	Gen Tel	32%	Phil Pet	51%
Bell How	21%	Gen Tire	28	Polaroid	29%
Boeing	24%	Gen Tire	27%	RCA corp.	29%
Brist My	34%	Grace	27%	Royal Dutch	29%
Burroughs	60%	Gulf West	12%	Sears Roe	29%
CBS Inc.	60%	Gulf Oil	25%	Singer	25%
Chesapeake	31%	Honywell	52%	Sony	5%
Chase Man	12%	IBM	270%	Sperry Rand	35%
Chrysler	38%	Int Paper	44%	Teledyne	37%
Coca Cola	38%	Int. T & T	39%	Texas	30%
Con Ed	23%	Int. John	66%	Texas Ins	30%
Crown Zell	36%	LTV	6%	TWA	9%
Curtis Wri	17%	Litton	13%	Twent Cent	23
Dow Chem	32%	Lockheed	10%	U.S. Steel	34
Dupont	118%	Macy	26%	West Union	18%
East KDK	5%	Medon-Doug	26%	Woolworth	21%
Exxon	80%	Merr Lynch	15%	Xerox	31
		Minn MM	80%	Zenith	21%

Provided through the courtesy of the Foreign Securities Department of Bank Hapoalim B.M., Tel Aviv. Tel. 251420.

'Fortune' lists top firms

NEW YORK (UPI). — "Fortune" magazine yesterday published its annual list of the world's 500 biggest industrial corporations outside of the U.S., naming the second-placed National Iranian Oil Company the biggest profit-earner of them all.

The top five corporations in 1976, ranked by sales, remained unchanged from the previous year, but the Italian Eni Petroleum Company leaped from 16th to sixth place, the French automaker Renault from 18th to 8th, and Petroleas de Venezuela from unlisted to 11th.

This top 10:

1. Royal Dutch-Shell (Britain-Holland) 1st in 1975.
2. National Iranian Oil (Iran) 2.
3. British Petroleum (Britain) 3.
4. Unilever (Britain-Holland) 4.
5. Phillips (Holland) 5.
6. Eni (Italy) 10.
7. France des Petroles (France) 6.
8. Renault (France) 13.
9. Hoechst (West Germany) 9.
10. BASF (West Germany) 12.

Four countries accounted for 318 of

the 500, "Fortune" said, but the single most profitable company was the government-owned Iranian National Oil Company, "which actually made two and a half times the combined net profits of these six."

In an accompanying report on the world economy, the magazine said despite a deceleration last autumn, real Gross National Product rose by 5 per cent. "World trade made a strong comeback and productivity recovered smartly," "Fortune" said.

It said the performance of the 500 listed companies was strong, showing an increase of 8.4 per cent in sales and 13 per cent in profits, "more than enough to cover inflation."

Integrating the U.S. and foreign lists, "Fortune" named these top five companies in the world.

1. Exxon (U.S.).
2. General Motors (U.S.).
3. Royal Dutch-Shell (Britain-Holland).
4. Ford Motors (U.S.).
5. Texaco (U.S.).

Private detectives hunting 'grey market' eggs Sharon vows to end egg surplus

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

hilly region farmers, especially in the Jerusalem Corridor and in the north. Outside of poultry they are unable to produce much because of poor land.

Today the PMB gives top priority to the hilly regions, but it is being done at a slow pace. According to reports many farmers purposely over-produce and sell them (called popularly "grey eggs") to private merchants, and private citizens who come to the farm to buy fresh eggs.

To tackle this illegal trafficking the PMB is taking steps as enforcement agencies abroad are doing to halt the traffic in illicit drugs.

"The PMB has hired a small private army of detectives. They wear uniforms, carry guns, and their patrol jeeps are provided with radio transmitters. Since this unit became operational about six months ago, hundreds of thousands of illicit eggs and tons of chickens have been confiscated.

"The crux of the problem remains that after being caught and their merchandise confiscated, the egg merchant and farmer are left off quite easy. According to the present law the maximum fine is IL1,000.

Doron is now trying to change the law so that such farmers and egg

merchants will be liable to fines of up to IL50,000 (linked to the C.O.L-index). He also wants to be empowered to cancel the quota to a farmer who is caught.

From the Ministry The Post learned that Sharon is for such tough measures, and that these proposals will become law in a short time. The Post also learned that the Ministry plans to hold periodically head counts of chickens in their coops, which will give a rough estimate of the production potential of the farmer, and if he is trying to over-produce intentionally.

Doron also pointed out that his detectives are also checking out the egg merchants. He explained that because of lax inspection in the past, some merchants graded eggs too high, making an extra profit of two to three agorot per egg.

What is happening to all these surplus eggs? There are about 40 million in cold storage. The rest are being sold at a loss. A local egg powder plant is buying about 30 million at about four to five agorot per egg (consumers pay more than 70 agorot per egg today). At this price of four to five agorot per egg the PMB has sold about 40 million eggs to the U.S.

About 12 to 13 million eggs are being sold to Iran at about 50 agorot each.

Government boost would help brighten Solel Boneh's future

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Solel Boneh had a "fair" year in 1976, but prospects for 1977 are not too bright, and those for 1978 are even gloomy "unless the Government takes steps to revitalize and regulate the building industry," Shraga Rotman, director-general of the giant concern, said yesterday.

Solel Boneh and its affiliates carried out projects totalling IL3.35 bn in 1976. "The consolidated profit after tax in 1976 was IL150m. This is a 33 per cent increase over 1975 — but taking the inflationary spiral into consideration, Solel Boneh just managed to hold its own," Rotman said.

Moreover, he admitted that there had been a cut-back of work of about 13 per cent inside Israel during 1976. However, this was more than offset by a 50 per cent increase in work abroad in 1976.

In 1976, work in 11 countries (which he declined to name) on four continents accounted for \$200m., or about 30 to 35 per cent of the company's entire output.

"In 1977, according to present figures, it should reach \$240m. to

\$250m., a considerable growth over the \$200m. of 1976 and the \$180m. in 1975."

Solel Boneh, acting independently or in partnership with other companies, is active in three main areas: roads, water projects, and buildings. It employs 500 Israelis abroad, among a total staff of more than 20,000.

Rotman noted that competition in Israel in the building trade was "fierce," since building starts had begun to fall in 1974. The bottom continued to fall out of the market in 1975 and 1976, and would probably continue throughout the present year until 1978, unless the Government, as noted, took steps.

Profits were down because of high interest rates, higher construction costs, and lower prices for the finished product.

Moreover, there was a definite "slowdown in paying for work performed." He stated that Shikun Ovdim owed Solel Boneh about

IL100m., and the Tel Aviv Central Bus Station about IL120m. Neither could pay now, but he felt that these debts would eventually be paid.

He knew nothing about a plan to merge Solel Boneh and Shikun Ovdim — and thus solve the liquidity problem of the latter. As for the Central Bus Station, a committee was being set up by the authorities to find ways of finishing the station and paying off the debts.

Solel Boneh itself owns shares, often 100 per cent, in a series of about 60 subsidiaries and affiliates, engaged in a variety of construction work. Only in one area, that of constructing roads in Israel, was it losing money, and the loss in 1976 was about IL10m.

INDUSTRY, Commerce and Tourism Minister Yigal Hurvitz yesterday met with Rumanian Ambassador Ion Covaci to discuss ways to increase tourism, trade and industrial cooperation between their countries.

In 1976, Israel exported more than \$15m. worth of goods to Rumania.

More banking service in Arab sector

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The sub-committee for banking branch offices of the Bank of Israel Advisory Council has decided to increase the number of bank branches in the Arab sector.

The Bank of Israel, which in 1976 gave no further permits for new bank branch offices, now has decided to authorize nine new branch offices in Arab localities. These are to be opened in 1978.

There are 51 banking offices in the Arab sector today, mainly those of the Arab Bank, which is affiliated with Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim, and Barclays-Discount Bank. In localities with a population of more than 5,000, permits will be given for the opening of a second branch if there is already one.

The committee also laid down criteria for the operation of mobile banking units. These are auto-banks which pass through localities a few times a week and provide villagers with banking services. The United Mizrahi Bank started to operate such a unit in the area of the Shafir regional council in December 1976, with successful results. The intention is to expand this service now to other areas. The permits will be given for areas outside the coastal belt and will cover one or two regional council areas.

More Arab oil for Japan

NICOSIA (AP). — The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (Adnoc) has agreed to sell Japan's Mitsui Company 16,000 barrels a day of crude oil over 61 days starting August 1. "The Middle East Economic Survey" reported yesterday.

The new deal is in addition to the 20,000 barrels a day which Mitsui is already buying from Adnoc for the second half of 1977.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

Official Exchange Rates		
U.S. \$	9.3694	6.8890
Sterling	17.1428	17.2285
DM	4.2980	4.3216
French Fr.	2.0193	2.0294
Dutch Fl.	4.0240	4.0441
Austrian S.	8.0319	8.0518
Canadian \$	—	—
Australian \$	—	—
Rand	11.3385	11.3952
Swiss Fr.	—	—

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:

Dollar	1.7380/85 per \$
DM	2.2927/37 per \$
Swiss Fr.	2.4067/77 per \$
Lira	881.40/60 per \$
Belgian Fr.	35.33/35 per \$
Dutch Fl.	2.4490/45 per \$
Yen	266.50/75 per \$
French Fr.	4.8336/50 per \$
Danish Kr.	3.9845/60 per \$
Swedish Kr.	4.9335/45 per \$
Norwegian Kr.	5.2710/20 per \$
Gold price:	\$144.00-\$144.50

FORWARD RATES:
3/1 1.7382/82 1.7382/82 1.7382/82
6/1 2.2927/27 2.2927/27 2.2927/27
12/1 2.4067/67 2.4067/67 2.4067/67



This early 20th century Hanukkah, now in the Tel Aviv Museum, will grace this year's Hanukkah coin, to be issued in December. (Gross)

No silver for Hanukkah Coin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel Coins and Medals Corporation announced yesterday it will issue its 1977 Hanukkah Coin in December, in honour of the tenth anniversary of Jerusalem's reunification.

The coin, at a face value of IL10, will be issued in a copper-nickel alloy, and not in the traditional silver. The change is for economy's sake, and has the approval of minimalistists with whom the Corporation consulted.

Also unlike previous years, the Hanukkah Coin will be issued in a quantity to be determined solely by demand. Last year the coin was sold for IL78 for the regular edition and IL156 for the deluxe. The Corporation issued 25,000 of the former and 20,000 of the latter last year.

The 1977 edition will feature an early 20th century Hanukkah, which is on display at the Tel Aviv Museum. The coins will be minted in a new press which the Corporation says gives especially fine stampings.

Tape measures for America

Jerusalem Post Reporter

International Measuring Tools, Israel, of Netanya, which makes a dozen kinds of high quality metric and English measuring devices, will shortly ship 20,000 measuring tapes to a new marketing firm it has formed with Irving Nory of Rochester, New York.

Nory spotted IMTI's advertisement in The Jerusalem Post International Edition. This initial order is

being financed with the aid of the Industry, Commerce and Tourism Ministry.

Norry plans to sell the tape measures to industrial firms anxious to use them as "giveaways" to their clients, as well as tool shops.

IMTI, in the face of competition from Taiwan and Japan, has managed to increase its volume of turnover to \$0.6m. a year. This is now expected to expand further.



"ELITE" ISRAEL CHOCOLATE AND SWEETS MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

Notice Pursuant to Section 23 of the Securities Law, 5728-1968

A PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN PUBLISHED TODAY RELATING TO AN ISSUE TO THE PUBLIC OF SHARES, 20% BONDS (Series 2) and BONDS (OPTIONS) (Series 3)

Issued in 60,000 Units at the price of IL 455 per Unit
Each Unit consists of 60 Ordinary Shares, IL 200 in nominal value of 20% Bonds and IL 50 in nominal value of Bonds (Options).
(The Shares are issued at the price of IL 4.10 per Share, the Bonds and the Bonds (Options) are issued at par.)

Of the said Units, 24,000 Units will be allotted to institutional investors, and 36,000 Units are offered to the public at the said price.

20% BONDS (Series 2)

- will be redeemed during 1980-1989
- are registered, unlinked and unsecured
- are convertible into Ordinary Shares of the Company during 1978-1989 at a conversion rate of 435%

BONDS (OPTIONS) (Series 3)

- will be redeemed in 1981
- are registered, unsecured, unlinked and without interest
- are convertible into Ordinary Shares of the Company during 1978-1981
- each IL 2 in nominal value of Bonds (Options) is convertible into one share against an additional payment in cash of IL 2.20 at the time of conversion

The subscription list for Units to the public will open on the 9th day of August, 1977, and will close on the 10th day of August, 1977, at 12.30 p.m.

Applications for the Units offered, together with the full price of the Units applied for, must be submitted to the Company, through Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M., the Central Executive Unit, 9 Behov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv, either directly or through any of the branches of the said Bank, or through any other banks or stock brokers who are members of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

The Company also offers 200,000 Ordinary Shares to the employees of the Group at an issue price of IL 4.10 per share.

A copy of this Prospectus and a copy of the permit for its publication have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from branches of Bank Leumi, Discount Bank, Bank Hapoalim, International Bank, Union Bank and Mizrahi Bank, and also from other banks and stock brokers who are members of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

The subscription for the Units offered to the public has been fully underwritten by a consortium of the following banks:

BANK LEUMI LE'ISRAEL B.M.
(Leader of the Consortium)

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD. **BANK HAPOALIM B.M.**
The First International Bank of Israel Ltd. Union Bank of Israel Ltd.
United Mizrahi Bank Ltd.

This notice is not to be deemed or taken as an invitation to the public to acquire the securities offered.

August 2, 1977



HEBREW

New Classes: August 7-11
Beginners A. (from A.B.O.)
at 6 p.m.
Beginners B. (some knowledge)
at 4 p.m.
Newspaper reading, spelling and conversation at 4 p.m.
For advanced and highly advanced students:
1) at 9 a.m. 2) at 5 p.m. 3) at 6 p.m.
ISRAELI'S ULPAN
3 Behov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv
(near 46 Rosh Ben Yehuda)
Information: 4.60-4.30 p.m. only
Tel. 232339

HEBRA LEHIVUL KRAHOT BNE'EMANUT B.M.

1.8.77	INIT PRICE	REDEMPTION PRICE
EITAN	270.40	283.95
ALMOG	138.00	145.51
ARIF	300.00	308.00
TZABAR	106.47	108.53
EREZ	257.45	272.76

Bank Hapoalim

Retreat in Paris

THE DECISION of the French Government that the application of its newly-enacted anti-boycott law shall be suspended in one sector only, trade with the Arab Middle East, is so shocking as to raise the question whether the situation has not been bedevilled by a misunderstanding.

The bill was voted into law six weeks ago — just before the U.S. Congress passed its legislation on the subject. France became the first country to place the Arab boycott squarely outside the law. It must be said that the measure reflected the will of the Chamber of Deputies rather than the administration which, as in other countries, is inclined to soft-pedal initiatives of this kind.

The act makes compliance with the boycott a penal offence. Guilty parties can be imprisoned, and that includes civil servants as well as businessmen; a fact which (apparently) put the wind up COFACE, the Government company that provides export risk insurance.

They decided not to touch any business with the Arab Middle East, so as not to burn their fingers. Whether that was a pretext or not, the Government reacted promptly by exempting them (COFACE) from the obligations of the law as concerns trade with the Arab territories.

This creates a position of tremendous confusion. If COFACE is exempt, are the merchants exempt also? Not only that: is the Government entitled to make this dispensation at all? As the Movement for Liberty of Trade (MLC) is pointing out in an appeal to the French Council of State, the text of the law authorises exemption on two grounds only — respect for an international responsibility (e.g. the UN decision to boycott Rhodesia), and counter-action against any Government that should be restricting trade with France.

Neither of these considerations prevail. What the French authorities have done is to pass a law whose timing indicated (and the point was made by its sponsors) that it is a response to the Arab boycott — and then to cancel its application to the Arab boycott.

The result is that, during a period when many countries are moving forward at a greater or lesser pace in a joint effort to eliminate the impact of boycott action on international trade, France is moving back.

If this situation is not amended, French exporters will find themselves endowed with a preferential status as against their American competitors, because they can sign boycott commitments that the Americans are not allowed to undertake.

Other countries — West Germany, Canada, Britain — have hinted that they are inclined to emulate the American example, each in his own way. If all Western Governments outlaw the boycott, it ceases for all practical purposes to exist.

The French action threatens to revive a plague that was on its way to being stamped out. It is to be hoped that this is not the end-objective that the Quai d'Orsay has in mind.

Why a parade?

MR. BEGIN's government is still new enough to be accorded a reasonable quota of innocent mistakes. This is how Sunday's decision to hold a full-scale military parade next Independence Day should be viewed. Looking at it in such fashion should also mean that the decision should not be taken as irreversible.

It is difficult to find one good argument for holding the parade except for the prospect that the Jerusalem streets, which will be churned up by the tanks, will receive a well-deserved asphalt.

The parade — at an estimated IL150-200 million — will be shockingly expensive; and this at a time when the army is being urged to cut back on its fat and perhaps even on a little muscle. If a parade is not fat it is hard to define what it is. It is beating the Minister of Defence, whose job it is, has seen fit to oppose the decision on this basis.

The Defence Minister's view no doubt accurately reflects what many in the army feel. Officers universally decry the time that is lost from tight training schedules as a result of the demands of practising for the parade. Such practice has absolutely no bearing on the army's fighting ability. In 1978 as opposed to 1949, 1957 or the euphoric year of 1968 we no longer have to pinch ourselves to remember that we have an army and bow

before ourselves and before our enemies is equally as spurious. A country whose citizen soldiers and their immediate families constitute such a large part of the population has no need for such vicarious exhibitions of military might.

In his first few weeks in office, Mr. Begin's penchant for the historic and the symbolic has won him accolades both in the media and in public opinion here and abroad. The Prime Minister's advisers, however, should advise him that such public relations triumphs can turn into empty posturing which invites public derision, if overdone.

There is still ample time to revise the decision and to invest some more thought into the unsolved problem of how best to mark the anniversary of independence for a people that is still living in the first generation of its national redemption. Pulling a military parade out of the hat is not an adequate answer to this problem.

BRZEZINSKI ON THE DISPUTE

The record of Prof. Brzezinski's earlier views on the Arab-Israel dispute may be important in understanding America's tactical approach to the attainment of a settlement in the Middle East, writes ZEV FURST.



Prof. Brzezinski

his report on the Arab-Israel dispute. During the course of Mr. Carter's campaign, it became clear to campaign officials that fears expressed in the Jewish community concerning the Carter position on the Middle East were hurting the Carter candidacy. Brzezinski as the candidate's foreign policy adviser was asked to explain his positions to American Jewish leaders since his publicized positions left cause for concern in the American Jewish community. It was with his past statements in mind that Brzezinski met members of the American Jewish community and expressed, in candid terms, his conception of the U.S. role in the Arab-Israel dispute.

According to Brzezinski, the U.S.-Israel relationship is strategically complementary and reinforces the moral and historical relationship between the two countries. However, precisely because of the uniqueness of the American-Israeli relationship, there is an overriding need for mutual trust. This trust is most im-

RECENT STATEMENTS on the Arab-Israel dispute and other political manifestations emanating from Washington have reflected the thinking of National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski to a degree which cannot be dismissed. Indeed, we are once again witnessing the primary role of the National Security Adviser in foreign affairs, and the secondary role assigned to the Secretary of State. Whether this state of affairs will continue is a matter of conjecture. But the Carter Administration's foreign policy vis-à-vis the Middle East bears the unmistakable imprint of Zbigniew Brzezinski.

It is therefore of fundamental importance for Israeli policy makers to understand Brzezinski's positions since American policy concerning the Arab-Israel conflict reflect, to a great degree, his thinking.

During the course of President Carter's election campaign Brzezinski was sent by the candidate Jimmy Carter to explain to the American Jewish community his conceptions, formulations and perceptions of what American policy in the Middle East ought to be. On a number of occasions, primarily at a session with the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and at a lengthy luncheon meeting with officials of the Anti-Defamation League, Brzezinski repeated his belief that any discussion of U.S. policy in the Middle East must begin with the American commitment to Israel based on a sense of American historical responsibility for the Holocaust, a position which he felt the American public fully understood.

Prior to 1973 the present National Security Adviser had not written anything on the Middle East; he was known primarily as a Sovietologist and refrained from involving himself in the quagmire of the American position in the Middle East. Following the Yom Kippur War, Brzezinski wrote three major articles on U.S. involvement in the Arab-Israel conflict. In one article he spoke of Israeli intransigence and inflexibility; in another, he urged American support

for the creation of an independent Palestinian entity; and, in the third, he spoke of the need for an imposed solution to the Arab-Israel conflict.

In the *New Leader* of January 7, 1974, Brzezinski stated that without a settlement "Israel will remain the impetus for an Arab modernization which ultimately must spell a disaster for that small and surrounded enclave." He went on to say in the article that the "attainment of true peace would require active U.S. participation. The reasons for this are simple. Without American involvement, it is likely that the Arabs will be tempted by the mirage of Israeli destruction and that a portion of the Israeli population will continue to advocate an expanded Israeli state. The United States, moreover, is the only power that can bring effective pressure to bear in the Middle East — and both the Arabs and the Israelis know it."

In his article in the Summer 1975 issue of *Foreign Policy*, Brzezinski called for "an overt American initiative," on the part of the U.S. to spell out the general terms of a final peace settlement "outlining both the substance of an eventual settlement and the required international framework for it." As to the specifics of his proposal, Brzezinski outlined his ideas to the Council of Foreign Relations in January 1976. At that time, he called for "recognition by all parties, especially Arab neighbours, of Israel's sovereignty and peace treaties establishing normal relations; the creation of a demilitarized Palestinian state; the reinforcement of frontiers based largely on those existing in 1967 by security zones; the retention of united Jerusalem but with two capitals in it; and the U.S. guarantee for the above." In this statement Brzezinski reflected the thinking of the members of the Brookings Institute panel which later in the year issued

important, since friction is inevitable in any close relationship. Therefore, mutual credibility and trust become a function of policy, so that when disagreement does arise, the weaker party does not get the impression that the momentary disagreement implies a lessening of the relationship with the other party.

Brzezinski observed on a number of occasions that the fundamental American commitment to Israel was a non-partisan one, and therefore he did not want to fault the record of the previous Republican administration — yet, there were tactical steps taken with which he did not agree.

One example of such a mistake was the attempt by the U.S. to pressure Israel into concessions which it perceived to be against its own interest. The Kissingerian "reassessment" did not lead to the desired result, but rather led to a deterioration in the trust which Israel placed in the U.S.

Brzezinski has been consistent in maintaining that while it is in the U.S. interest to maintain, and perhaps increase, its friendship with the Arab world, it would be illusory for the Arab states to expect a truly "even-handed" U.S. posture in the Middle East. The U.S.-Israel relationship, according to Brzezinski, will necessarily remain intimate and different from the U.S.-Arab relationship, simply because of America's traditional attitude to Israel. Yet, this need not be a bar to a complementary U.S.-Arab relationship.

Brzezinski's overall concept of how to achieve an eventual comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East is based on three stages.

Stage I — Defining the basic principles on the structure of a future settlement.

Stage II — The actual negotiating process in which all the parties to the conflict sit down and negotiate the elements of a settlement.

Stage III — The implementation of the agreement. This stage must inevitably be prolonged and stretched out over a number of years, and it must have a number of false

mechanisms to give the implementation process credibility. And, there should be built into the implementation procedure an opportunity for either party to abort the entire process if it determines that its vital interests are being threatened.

On the question of the PLO and an independent Palestinian entity, Brzezinski was careful not to be very specific during the course of the campaign. He stated that one must make a judgment to include the PLO in the negotiating process dependent upon the time that the judgment is being made. If the PLO is a serious party, "as it was two years ago" (1974) and is an organization which enjoys a following amongst the Palestinian people, and accepts Resolutions 242 and 338, then, "you cannot exclude the PLO as a bona fide negotiator."

Brzezinski would like to see an arrangement with Jordan for the future of the West Bank which, he feels, must be demilitarized, "as it was before 1967." Further, Brzezinski stated there must be some Israeli military presence there, for at least a decade.

In response to his 1974 comment that the U.S. should use "energetic pressure" on Israel, Brzezinski defended himself by stating that this was written immediately after the Yom Kippur War, when the U.S. had an opportunity to play a role in arranging a comprehensive peace settlement. Brzezinski stated that when he wrote of "Israeli intransigence," he was referring to the post-1967 era. Between 1973 and 1976, he claims, the U.S. missed an opportunity to use its pressure and good offices to bring about an overall settlement in the Middle East.

Brzezinski believes that Russia cannot be excluded from playing a role in an eventual settlement. While the U.S. is in the unique position of having access to both parties to the conflict, Russia can be in a position to kill or torpedo any arrangement worked out between the U.S. and the actual combatants. Hence, Brzezinski suggested that the Soviet Union be included in Stage II of a future settlement. The role of the Soviet Union need not be a major one, and indeed, Brzezinski pointed out that it can be along the lines of the Soviet role in Sinai II. (Mr. Furst heads the Israel Office of the Anti-Defamation League.)

READERS' LETTERS

SECURITY CHECK AT AIRPORT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It is five years since I last visited my family, friends and the place I was born and raised, namely Israel.

My wife, who was born and raised in the United States, and I decided to visit my country. I have often talked to the school children I teach about my country. I also addressed local clubs on the subject. I did it with great pleasure because I sincerely love my country. I have always refused to join Arab clubs in the U.S. in order to stay out of trouble.

On June 24, we arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport. I was requested to present my passport and was then asked, very politely, whether I was Jewish. When I answered that I was an Arab, my passport was taken to another officer and we were asked to go to a private room. We were extremely disappointed by the way we were treated; our bodies and suitcases were stripped and every item was thoroughly searched. I had brought an alarm clock for my father; it was taken apart and does not work. My wife and I had tears in our eyes, as we sat there for four long hours.

If the objective was to humiliate me for being an Arab, they succeeded. Let us work together toward a better future and more understanding.

NABIL E. NOUJAIM
Haifa (El Centro, California).

Ben-Gurion Airport replies: The Security Officer at the airport investigated the matter and confirms that your correspondent underwent the regular security check. To our great regret, the special security requirements and the political position of our country necessitate careful checks of certain passengers upon arrival. The main purpose of these checks is to protect human life.

With regard to your correspondent's complaint concerning the damaged clock, we are ready to refund the repair expenses upon presentation of the relevant receipts. We deeply regret Mr. Noujaim's distress, but trust he will understand the important reasons which necessitate these measures.

NIZYA TAMARI,
Public Relations Officer,
Ben-Gurion Airport.

POSTSCRIPTS

ONCE UPON A TIME, in the days before Hitler, the Jewish community of Frankfurt was known for its combination of Orthodox traditions and western civilization. But, according to a letter from a South African reader, things are different nowadays.

He arrived in Frankfurt, he writes, on a cold, wet night which was the eve of Passover. He saw a Jewish-looking young man at the information stand at the railway station and said he would like to go to synagogue that evening. The young man recommended the synagogue in Königstrasse and said the service began at 4 p.m.

"I thought this was a bit early, but arrived on time only to find the building locked. So I waited in the cold. Eventually a gentleman turned up and when told him who I was and where I came from, he invited me in, telling me he was the beadle (shamash).

"I asked if I could attend a communal Seder. He said there was full up, and offered no alternative. He then took me to the less orthodox section of the synagogue and introduced me to the president. I attended the service there, standing alone, very conspicuous in my blazer with the badges of the South African Ex-Servicemen's League.

"At the end of the service, not a single one of my so-called brethren had the courtesy to ask if I had somewhere to go for the Seder. "My message to this synagogue is simply: never let a stranger walk out into a cold wet night like I had to do. The strength of our nation lies in the fact that 'yes, I am my brother's keeper'."

Our reader sent a copy of his letter to the president of the synagogue but has had no reply. L.W.

BRITAIN'S Law Commission has recommended bringing up to date a number of the country's treason laws which, on the statute book, go far beyond selling military secrets to

the enemy. Israelis who served as officers in the British Army during World War II and had to sit as judges in courts-martial will probably remember one treasonable offence they were informed about (although none of the men in their units was very likely to commit it). This was having extramarital sexual relations with the daughter of the ruling monarch.

The British Law Commission last week recommended, according to an *Ona* report, that such statutes should be repealed and replaced by new legislation and that the existing laws on treason should be abolished completely. They suggest that new laws should be introduced to deal with three different types of offences: treason in time of war; conduct aimed at overthrowing the legitimate government by force during peace time; and attempts against the personal safety of the monarch, the monarch's consort and the heir to the throne.

Only British subjects or people voluntarily resident in Britain should be tried for treason. "Lord Haw Haw" was executed for treason — even though he was an American — because he possessed a (falsely obtained) British passport.

THE Hebrew University's ninth summer camp for high school pupils with a promising bent for science has just closed. Among the 63 Israelis attending the camp were six Arabs (including one girl); seven youngsters from kibbutzim, and the rest from development towns and the cities. Twenty-one American teenagers also participated.

The youngsters worked in laboratories under the instruction of Hebrew University scientists in the fields of physics, mathematics, computer science, chemistry, ecology, botany, genetics, microbiology and immunology.

ECONOMIST

July 30, 1977

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- ★ Egypt and Libya
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RAPE STATISTICS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In your Knesset report of July 21, you cite Interior Minister Yosef Burg to the effect that rape "suspects were convicted in 85 to 90 per cent of the files opened."

A study conducted some years ago at the Institute of Criminology in Jerusalem revealed that, of the files opened by the police, only 13 per cent resulted in conviction of the offence complained about, with a further 16 per cent resulting in conviction for a lesser offence. The Minister was probably referring to the percentage of court files resulting in conviction — but most of the police files are never in fact brought to court, since the prosecuting authorities see little chance of conviction.

The reason for this stems from the legal requirement which precludes conviction for a sex offence without corroboration of the complaint. This requirement was designed to protect innocent suspects, but has come under fire from women's liberation movements.

It is to be hoped that the Knesset committee to which the matter has been referred will concentrate on the problem of bringing suspects to trial, as well as the even more urgent problem of the welfare and treatment of victims, rather than invoking the tempting but ineffective formula of raising penalties.

(DR.) LESLIE SEBBA
Lecturer
Institute of Criminology,
The Hebrew University of
Jerusalem

JERUSALEM'S SPORTS STADIUM

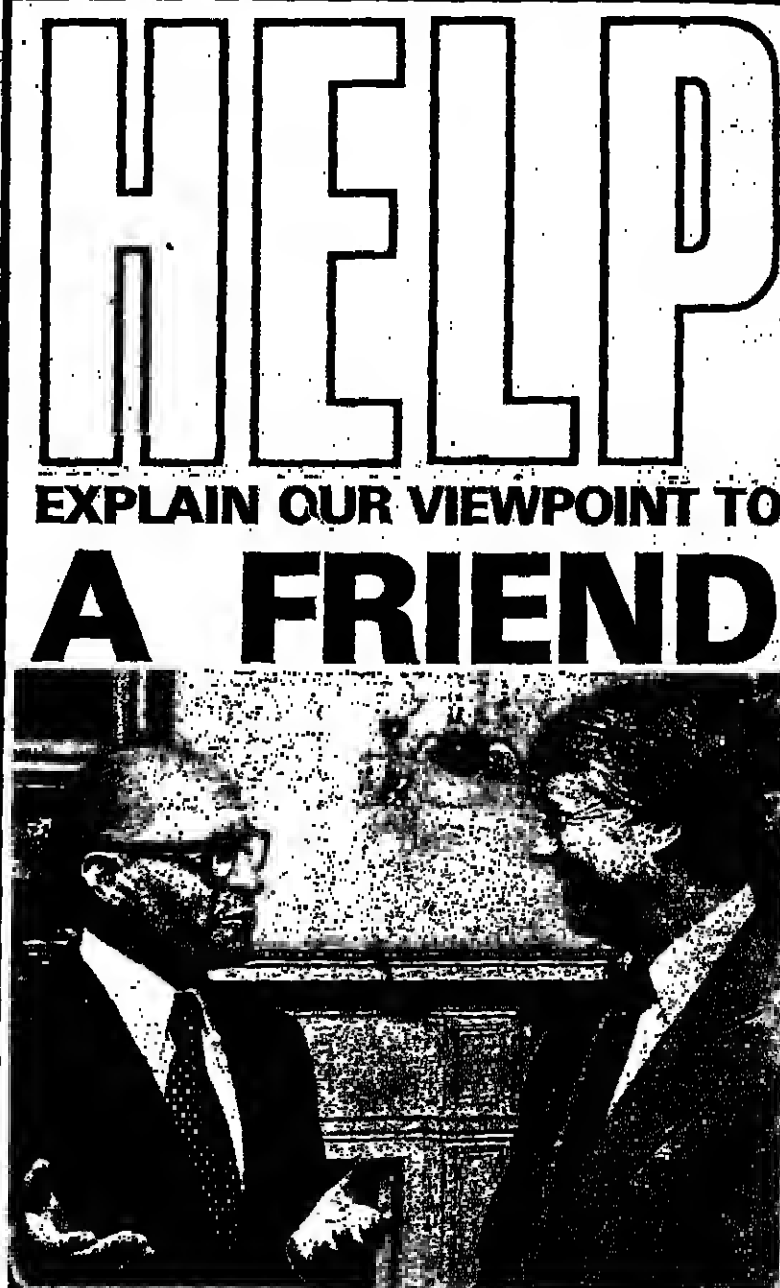
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your editorial entitled "Stadium for Jerusalem" (July 20) is a glaring example of prejudice. Your newspaper usually encourages citizen action when residents of a neighbourhood organize to protect the quality of their environment. Why are you so critical of the fact that "central is the residents' fear that the stadium will impair the quiet of their Sabbath?"

In reference to the other problem, i.e. the "Hellenization" of Jerusalem, residents of this city (myself included) and people all over the world care very much about its special quality. Thus, the focal points of the city must continue to be the many institutions of learning, the museums, the historical sites and the beautiful parks in areas of historical and biblical significance.

People who love Jerusalem should see to it that the projected stadium is moved elsewhere. How about a development town in the Galilee or Negev which could greatly benefit from such a project?

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Notice

As from today, Tuesday, August 2, 1977 trading on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange will be confined to Phase I (Opening Prices). Phase II (Variable Prices) will be suspended temporarily, in view of the extraordinary volume of business conducted recently on the Stock Exchange.

The purpose of these measures is to ensure the orderly flow of buying and selling orders, based on available market information.

Trading in Phase II will be resumed upon prior notice.

Tel Aviv, August 2, 1977

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